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U.S. INSTITUTE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON DIRECTIVE 59

LD081538 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Is the United States out to break the strategic parity with the Soviet Union? What is the reason for the sharp turn in Washington's nuclear strategy with the passing of Presidential Directive No 59? Is there at present a possibility of an accidental nuclear war? These and some other questions are discussed in the following interview granted to Radio Moscow reporter Aleksandr Gurnov by a staff researcher at the Moscow Institute of the U.S. and Canada, Dr Genrikh Trofimenko. Here is an English transcript of the interview.

[Begin recording] [Question] My first question to you Dr Trofimenko is this: How does the new American nuclear strategy tally with the fact it is put forward by the government of the country that signed an agreement to prevent a nuclear war with the Soviet Union?

[Answer in Russian fading to English translation] Of course the new American strategy does not tally at all with the spirit and letter of the agreement. That agreement to prevent a nuclear war provides for stability in Soviet-American strategic relationships. But the strategic line envisaged in Directive No 59 is aimed at destabilizing the current situation of mutual restraint and getting certain advantages for the United States and starting another round in the arms race. If Americans build up arms you may be sure the Soviet Union won't give America a chance to get the advantages that certain quarters in America apparently count on. For this reason I can say that in general the new presidential directive not only does not tally with the spirit of the agreement to prevent a nuclear war but is incompatible at all [as heard] with the whole process of limiting strategic armaments that started in the seventies. This process was a success. It bore fruits for both our two nations and for the rest of the world, not only because of stabilization of the political situation but because the economic burden of carrying on the arms race was reduced.

[Question] Can a conclusion be drawn do you think that Presidential Directive No 59 reflects the desire of the ruling American quarters to break the existing strategic parity?

[Answer] Directive No 59 proclaiming the new American nuclear strategy is certainly an attempt to break this strategic parity which was stipulated in the Soviet-American SALT I and SALT II agreements to limit strategic armaments. Actually this amounts to the beginning of another round in the arms race. It is surprising that while the American policymakers and the Pentagon leaders have enough time for perfecting the American strategy, the SALT II treaty is suspended. Apparently the nonnotification of the treaty shows that the American administration wants to follow the road of an arms race and not of that of SALT.

[Question] Before Carter came to the White House he dissociated himself from the Schlesinger doctrine. Now with the passing of Directive 59 there is talk the directive is actually a followup of the Schlesinger doctrine. What is the reason for this turn in the Washington nuclear policy?

[Answer] Well, Carter dissociated himself from the Schlesinger doctrine for a good reason. As a politician he realized full well the doctrine was in essence provocatory. The present doctrine formulated in Directive No 59, which may be called the Carter doctrine, is just as provocatory because it adheres to the ideas incorporated in the Schlesinger doctrine. Whatever the President may say or not say about the intentions of the United States, one has to judge about it primarily by the material developments of those systems of strategic weapons that the United States Army has as part of its present equipment.

Today we can see that the present armaments, especially those that are still being developed or introduced, possess certain counterforce characteristics, that is, are more accurate, can be better manipulated and controlled and have greater selectiveness. All these improvements have the aim to make a nuclear war a greater possibility under the guise that it can be limited only to strikes on military and not on civilian targets.

American policymakers realize well that such developments that couldn't be left unanswered by the other side under any circumstances, lead to greater confrontation and ultimately to the same balance of fear--only at a higher level of fear on either side. The process started by the SALT agreements had the aim of ending by fixing a definite parity level this very balance of fear. Of course there is a realization in the Soviet Union this is not the best way out. This is security on the basis of a mutual balance of intimidation.

The ideal situation is certainly to reduce armaments, to start disarming. But in this conflict situation with the existing level of present armaments a beginning of some sort should have been made. The 1972 and 1979 SALT agreements were aimed at fixing the existing parity at a rather high level, which may be called a balance of fear, and at bringing about a situation when the fear would be gradually superseded with trust, while the enormous arsenal of lethal hardware should be reduced and limited, thus lowering the level of fear and in this way increasing the level of mutual trust, paving the way for lessening tensions.

Yet the present directive leads to the replacement of a stable balance with the threat that the American side can make a preemptive strike. That's a point made directly in the recent letter in the Washington POST. In a message to Defense Secretary Brown the United States Strategic Force Commander General Ellis openly said that the new American nuclear strategy based on Directive No 59 is the first strike strategy. When Carter came to office and criticized the Schlesinger doctrine he was acting as a responsible politician, as a man who realized the implications of a lack of balance, of tensions, which ultimately lead to a disastrous nuclear war. Today the top brass are reviewing the previous decisions and opinions of policymakers. Their position is now dominant and the restraining power of the political leaders is secondary because their policy is the tail that the Pentagon wags with its decisions. Apparently this is largely due to the election considerations as well as to the crisis situations America is involved in. On the other hand this may be an attempt to demonstrate resolution and firmness of the American leaders. But it is necessary to realize what the White House and the Pentagon leaders are playing with at this moment.

[Question] In the context of the current situation in our relations due to the new American nuclear strategy, how do you regard the likelihood of an accidental nuclear conflict? You certainly remember the incidents with computer errors and the explosion in Arkansas and so forth.

[Answer] The United States Defense Secretary Harold Brown has said many times that if a signal comes that the Soviet Union has struck or is going to deal a blow at the United States, Americans can retaliate. This means that as missiles are already on their way to America, you yourself make a head on strike without waiting for the missiles to hit your own missiles in silos or underwater. Lately we have seen computer errors in warnings about an attack on America as well as some other signs that show that the command and control of American armed forces is not sufficiently foolproof. In these circumstances there appears the danger not simply of computer errors but faults in the warning system supplemented by the nervousness of the American leaders and besides by appropriate doctrines of a head-on strike. A combination of these factors really places mankind on the brink of a nuclear disaster.

While the SALT I and SALT II agreements were aimed at reducing to a minimum the risk of a nuclear conflict, today unfortunately Washington is trying to scrap these agreements thus increasing the danger of war. [end recording]

WESTERN CONCESSIONS AGAIN URGED IN MBFR TALKS

LD090938 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The participants of the Vienna talks on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are confronted with the key task of removing the threat of war through adopting radical disarmament measures in one of the most important places of the world. News analyst of the Soviet news agency TASS, Yuriy Vladimirov, writes the following in this connection:

These talks, launched on the initiative of the socialist countries and now in their 22nd round, are in their 7th year but regretfully they have not yet yielded any practical results. The explanation lies not only in the real objective difficulties involved in the complicated character of the issues examined--for as the practice for many years has borne out any obstacles can be overcome if the participants of the talks all equally desire to reach an agreement. However precisely this good will is what the NATO members are failing to show.

Lately the talks have become even more complicated, since the NATO members are intensifying military preparations and have adopted the decision to deploy new U.S. medium range missiles on the territories of some of these countries. The proposals made by NATO at the Vienna talks on 20 December 1979 show that the bloc has taken the line of stalling and preventing effective and equity [as heard] reductions of arms and armed forces in central Europe. Characteristically, the West on a number of issues has departed from the proposals it made earlier. It has rejected the idea of reducing and limiting the means of delivering nuclear weapons and is trying to exclude from the reduction process the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and other direct Western participants whose military contingents amount to over three-fourths of the NATO total in central Europe. The United States and its allies are conditioning the reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops at the first stage with a preliminary agreement on their numeric size and the adoption by the socialist countries of a ramified system of so-called accompanying measures. This demand is aimed at establishing an unjustified rigid control of Warsaw Pact armed forces not only in the area affected by the reduction but on the territories of Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania as well and also Soviet troops in much of the Soviet Union's European part.

All this indicates that the NATO countries are not trying to reach agreement yet there is a basis for a mutually acceptable solution. It is the proposals made by the socialist states on 8 June 1978 and 28 June 1979, proposals permeated with a spirit of compromise, and it is the socialist countries' new and major steps aimed at bringing the positions of both sides closer. Proposals to this effect were projected on 10 July 1980. These moves create the necessary conditions for drawing up without any further stalling the text of an agreement on the first stage of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. An additional impulse for progress at the Vienna talks was provided by the Soviet Union's decision on a unilateral reduction of Soviet troops and armaments in central Europe, a reduction recently completed with the withdrawal from the German Democratic Republic of 20,000 Soviet serviceman and 1,000 tanks.

It is now the turn of the Western participants of the Vienna talks. It fully depends on the West whether these talks will continue to be bogged down or whether a breakthrough will be achieved to strengthen peace and security on the European Continent. The Soviet Union is firmly convinced that the Vienna talks can and must be successfully completed.

WEST DISREGARDS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AT IMF, IBRD SESSION

LD090957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 80 p 5

[Lev Strzhizhovskiy article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Illusions Dispelled"]

[Text] The annual joint session of the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD], in which representatives of 141 countries took part, has finished its work.

A particular feature of this year's session was that the usual themes of the report--inflation, unemployment, economic recession--were joined by a new one--the severe balance of payments deficit. For the group of Western industrial countries it has apparently increased 350 percent since 1974. The reasons for this rapid growth are well known. They are explained above all by the negative effect of the arms race whipped up by the United States and NATO, and also by the disintegration of the West's postwar monetary system, which is based on the dollar.

For the Western industrial countries, the tried and tested medicine for curing a sick economy is to step up the exploitation of developing states. The well-rehearsed system of reducing imports and increasing exports and short-term loans at high interest rates and the strengthening of protectionism are undermining the developing world's economy. The United States, for instance, sends one-third of its exports to those countries, extorting raw materials from them at low prices. As a result the current balance of payments deficit of that group of states totals, it is expected, $185 billion, and the total debt in all forms of credits exceeds $390 billion.

On the eve of the session ministers from 24 developing states demanded a revision of the joint IMF and IBRD policy, which is implemented in the West's interests. The main demand was liberalization of the terms for granting loans. The "Group of 24" proposed an increase in the total loans allocated by the IMF and the IBRD to $73 billion over the next 6 years. But the developing countries' main demands were rejected by the session. Western representatives only revised a number of secondary conditions for obtaining credits, leaving the system itself untouched. The program for IMF and IBRD activity adopted by the session was immediately subjected to sharp criticism by the developing countries.

It is characteristic that the session's attention was primarily devoted to problems of concern to industrial countries, above all, the energy crisis. In particular, a plan was discussed for creating a world bank which will be concerned with energy problems.

The disregard of the United States and its allies for the developing countries' opinion was demonstrated in particular by the political wrangling over the invitation of a PLO representative to the session. This was demanded above all by Arab states, and they were supported by developing countries of Asia and Africa. Matters went so far that the U.S. Congress adopted a resolution rejecting the invitation of a PLO representative to the session. As a result the U.S. delegation was able to block the Arab countries' proposal.

The IMF and IBRD session again showed that the developing countries cannot count on the West's help. These illusions are dispelled.

PREPARATIONS TO INTERVENE IN GULF 'SPEED UP'

LD081732 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 8 Oct, TASS--Under the pretext of "defence of its vital interests" the United States is speeding up the preparations for interference in the armed conflict in the Persian Gulf.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher said, speaking in Cambridge, Massachusetts, that the officially proclaimed neutrality of the United States in the Iran-Iraq conflict does not mean an indifferent attitude. W. Christopher confirmed Washington's striving to protect its vital interests in the area of the Persian Gulf. It follows from this statement that seeking to achieve this aim, the United States in addition to four advanced radar command planes that were sent to Saudi Arabia and other military equipment serviced by U.S. personnel intends to impose the same "aid" on other countries of the Persian Gulf area. The New York TIMES reported that United States ambassadors in Oman, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates were already instructed to inform the governments of those countries that Washington is prepared to supply them with planes of AWACS system, ground radar equipment and other military equipment.

Deputy leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate Alan Cranston spoke about Washington's plans of interfering in the Iran-Iraq conflict. Speaking in Sacramento, California, the senator said that the United States is prepared and has possibilities for intervening. Referring to his conversations with high placed officials in the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon, he said that the United States has the potential and resolve for military interference to ensure navigation of the Strait of Hormuz. He said that in view of the fact that there are large U.S. naval forces in the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean the United States can do everything to ensure that the strait remains open.

Washington, 8 Oct, TASS--The Pentagon announced that a group of U.S. "technical specialists" is sent to Saudi Arabia to check on the adequacy of the anti-aircraft defenses of that country in connection with the Iran-Iraq conflict. This group whose numerical strength is not revealed left by air for Saudi Arabia late last week, soon after it had been announced that U.S. planes with AWACS systems have been sent there.

An ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent reported from Oman that Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the USA General David Jones who was staying there last week was studying the possibility of turning the Masirah Island in the Arabian Sea into a base for the U.S. "rapid deployment forces." The ASSOCIATED PRESS notes that the Masirah Island holds an important strategic position south of the Strait of Hormuz.

The Pentagon's plans of direct interference in the armed conflict in the Persian Gulf area cause a serious concern in the United States. The newspaper Washington POST sharply criticized the first steps along the road of such interference--the sending to Saudi Arabia of U.S. radar units, means communication and military personnel. The newspaper says that the decision of the Carter administration to send armed forces into "a potential combat zone" shows that the United States is "ready to go to war for oil."

Washington POST points out that military equipment and military personnel of the United States were sent to the Middle East without the approval of the Congress which is required by the war powers act, that the administration did not specify what particular threat in the Persian Gulf area can justify such a measure. "What are the overall implications, military and political, of putting the United States in the way of hostilities in the area," the Washington POST asks.

KRAMINOV PONDERS ELECTION, RETURN TO COLD WAR

LD081333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 80 p 6

[D. Kraminov "Publicist's Notes": "A Fruitless and Dangerous Course"]

[Text] The international public views with astonishment and alarm the political contest in the United States called the presidential election--a strange event, incomprehensible to foreigners. The state leadership contenders nominated by the two parties which alternate at the helm of power are pitting not their wisdom, experience and farsightedness--qualities so essential in such a lofty post--but their ability to kindle war hysteria and excessive chauvinism. The Democratic President counters the Republican candidate's panic-mongering and menacing rhetoric with equally panic-mongering and menacing measures exacerbating international tension.

The leaders of the main American bourgeois parties have turned the election campaign into a campaign to intimidate the electorate with the mythical "Soviet danger," which allegedly threatens not only U.S. "vital national interests" but its very existence. Promising to "deliver" Americans from this "danger," Republican candidate R. Reagan swears that he will "make America strong," that is, even more heavily armed, renounce treaties curbing the arms race and "get tough with the Soviets." Playing the same "savior" role, Democratic candidate J. Carter, currently in power, is striving to carry out what his rival is promising to do: He has submitted a record peacetime military budget to Congress, he has put a brake on the ratification of the SALT II treaty signed by him, he has brought to a halt agreements concluded between the USSR and the United States, and he has discontinued American-Soviet ties in many spheres.

It would be wrong to put all of this down to the peculiarities of the American election race which make it possible to resort to all manner of ways and means, exaggerations and extremes. The pledges by both leadership contenders that they will strive over the next 4 years for a further substantial increase in American arms are recorded in the platforms approved by the recent Republican and Democratic party conventions. The convention delegates merely rubber-stamped these platforms; they were elaborated by influential groups in the ruling elite which backs the candidates the acts for the parties. With the help of hired "thinkers" from the Tripartite Commission set up by D. Rockefeller, the Hoover and Brookings institutions and others, and supported by the platforms of reactionary, bellicose anti-Soviet organizations financing them, such as the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength," the "Committee on the Present Danger" and so forth, the wheeler-dealers based the election platforms of both parties on the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

Washington has turned again to the policy of confrontation from which the United States departed to some extent at the beginning of the seventies. The Carter administration has essentially shunned fulfillment of many of the accords laid down in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. Contrary to the general agreement not to use trade for political purposes, Washington actively resorted to this as a means of bringing political pressure to bear and interfering in other countries' internal affairs. While maintaining and even strengthening the restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union imposed during the cold war, the United States lifted them vis-a-vis the PRC as an incentive to the aggressiveness shown by Beijing in respect of neighboring socialist countries. In violation of concluded agreements Carter embargoed sales of grain and industrial equipment to the Soviet Union and tried to organize a trade boycott against the USSR to "punish" it for helping Afghanistan to repulse counterrevolutionary aggression, organized with direct U.S. complicity.

Washington is resisting very stubbornly the socialist countries' efforts to secure the implementation of accords on supplementing political detente with military detente and is preventing the cessation of the arms race.

After lengthy procrastination the Democratic administration agreed to complete the talks previously started on strategic offensive arms limitation on mutually acceptable terms, and President Carter signed the SALT II treaty. But the anti-Soviet ballyhoo over this, actively supported by representatives of the administration, led the White House to decide to "postpone" treaty ratification. This created a favorable atmosphere for the adoption of massive program of new arms in the United States and for forcing on the West European NATO allies American nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR.

Basically the present U.S. administration has played a political trick. By trying to compel West European leaders to agree to deploy the American nuclear missiles on their countries' territories, allegedly to facilitate ratification of the SALT II treaty, Carter found a pretext for postponing ratification. And what about the "new nuclear strategy," which is an attempt to "legalize" and make nuclear war "acceptable" to the public?

Not inconspicuous Washington figures are trying to isolate the Soviet Union and its allies in the world arena and to strengthen the ring of military blocs and bases encircling them. An extensive Pentagon bridgehead is being established in the Near and Middle East in cooperation with Israel, Egypt, Pakistan, Oman and Somalia. In Southeast Asia American diplomacy is endeavoring to resurrect the SEATO bloc by involving Thailand and other ASEAN countries in the implementation of Washington and Beijing's aggressive designs against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. In the Far East, where Washington is playing the "China card," an alliance of overt imperialists and Chinese hegemonists is being formed. Attempts are being made to involve resurgent Japanese militarism in it. By giving Beijing access to an arsenal of about 400 types of sophisticated weapons, the Pentagon is helping to modernize its military machine which is primarily used, as events have shown, for expansionist purposes against China's neighbors.

During a recent U.S. trip I met political and public figures, high government officials and journalist colleagues and invariably brought the conversation round to the state of Soviet-American relations. How did the serious deterioration come about. Why has the U.S. ruling elite said goodbye to the "era of negotiation" and returned to the "era of confrontation"? What is the purpose of the return to cold war?

Without using the term cold war, figures close to the administration gave the standard justification, in line with Washington propaganda, for the deterioration of Soviet-American relations, citing "Soviet expansionism"--the label they try to attach to all Soviet actions to help peoples defending their independence, and also "Americans' irritation" at the Soviet authorities' measures against a few turncoats. These gentlemen are reluctant to admit that the elevation of "irritation" to the status of international policy signifies inadmissible interference in the international affairs of another state whose citizens, for that matter, have far more reason to be "irritated" by the racism, violence, kindling of national hostility, flouting of human rights, mass unemployment and other "charming" aspects of life in the United States. Supporters of the administrations' policy reckoned that U.S. official circles' negative stance on detente was due to a widespread belief in Washington that it benefits the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries and also West European states, which have taken advantage of the new atmosphere in Europe to broaden diverse and mutually beneficial ties between its Western and Eastern parts and to strengthen their economic and political positions in the world.

Let us take a close look at these "arguments." The cold war started by American imperialism soon after World War II helped the United States to seize a number of West European industrial sectors with the aid of the "Marshall Plan" and consolidate, under cover of NATO, its military political domination (or "leadership," as they prefer to call it) of virtually the whole of Western Europe. By spreading the "Soviet danger" myth to other continents, the United States laid down a network of military blocs and alliances across the whole world.

While the cold war lasted no one, it seemed, disputed the American elite's right to rule the destinies of countries dependent on the United States, as well as to dispose of their industry, manpower reserves and raw material resources. "Between 1945 and 1965 our country ruled the world in the military and economic spheres," the well-known economist F. (Rohatyn) said in an interview for the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT--meaning the capitalist world, of course. "We had all the gold, the strongest currency and a virtual monopoly on nuclear strength.... In the following 15 years all this disappeared."

To my question whether, by resurrecting the cold war, the U.S. ruling elite is expecting to retrieve its dominant position came the replies: "If not expecting to, then at least hoping," and "well, at any rate dreaming."

These dreams are as far from reality as the present world situation and U.S. potential are from what they were in the fifties and sixties. The cohesion, economic power and defense might of the socialist community have grown so much that no one today would dare to talk about "rolling back communism to the 1939 borders," which was official U.S. policy almost throughout the fifties. The armed attempt to put pressure on the socialist world's positions in Southeast Asia ended in defeat for the aggressor. The role of "world gendarme" which the United States played for almost three decades shattered the country's finances and economy. The might of the dollar was irremediably undermined; industry's competitiveness sharply declined; the U.S. share of world trade has fallen in the last 20 years from 18 to 12 percent (West Germany's has risen to 12 and Japan's to 7 percent). An ever growing number of American goods--cars, domestic electrical equipment, textiles and chemicals--have been pushed out of the U.S. domestic market.

The economic and social crisis besetting the United States assumed a breadth, depth and acuteness of unprecedented scale. It dealt a heavy blow to the foundations of American industrial might--automobile construction, heavy industry, shipbuildings and the steel industry--sectors employing 45 percent of the U.S. workforce. The myth of the "society of plenty," created by bourgeois economists, evaporated. The population's real income is falling. The inflation caused by the Vietnam war adventure has become the constant companion of the U.S. military economy, financed both by taxing the working population to death and by printing paper money--the administration's expenditure annually exceeds its income by $40-50 billion. Unemployment has topped the 8-million mark.

American "democracy," pushed as some kind of "model," is increasingly being exposed as a fictional and primitive political game in which the majority of Americans are reluctant to participate. The current President, for example, was elected by only 28 percent of the voters, the governor of New Jersey by 15 percent and the mayor of the biggest city, New York, by 12 percent. The ruling elite, which aspires to the leadership of the whole "free," that is, capitalist world, is unable to resolve the chaos which has reigned for more than a decade in the country's leadership. [paragraph continues]

In the last 20 years in the United States one president has been murdered, another was forced to abandon reelection, a third was expelled from the White House, a fourth was rejected in an election, and the fifth has been called "the worst President ever" by the press--and his election rival is, as the American papers put it, a former second-rate Hollywood actor. Congress, whose job is to control and restrain the administration's immoderate actions, has proved to be a rabid champion of unbridled arms race and a zealous defender of military-industrial monopolies' profits and the Pentagon's interests to the detriment of the taxpayer's vital needs.

"Americans", U.S. correspondent G. Cole wrote in Britain's THE OBSERVER, "are puzzled as to whether the catastrophic trends in domestic and foreign policy are the result of the temporary phenomena of post-Vietnam and post-Watergate blues, aggravated by a weak president, or whether the system itself is smashed beyond repair." The political course chosen by the U.S. ruling elite shows that it intends to repair the "smashed system by continuing and even intensifying the "catastrophic trends" and cranking up the arms race.

This course is not merely fruitless, because it leads to an impasse, but is also exceedingly dangerous because it threatens to cause irrevocable harm to the American people and all mankind. Let us hope that those who direct American policy realize this before it is too late and draw practical conclusions.

MUSKIE 'DISSATISFACTION' WITH BRZEZINSKI'S ROLE NOTED

LD091019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Growing Dissatisfaction"]

[Text] Washington, 7 Oct--In the last few days the American press has published a number of articles which speak of Secretary of State E. Muskie's growing dissatisfaction with the role which President J. Carter allocates in foreign policy to Z. Brzezinski, his assistant for national security affairs.

Muskie, the Washington STAR writes, has evidently proved unable to overcome Brzezinski's influence over the president on important issues. The newspaper cites as a recent example "Muskie's losing the White House debate" over sending American aircraft equipped with AWACS to Saudi Arabia, as advocated by Brzezinski. The New York TIMES cites a statement by two aides of the assistant for national security affairs, who described the sending of the aricraft as "a victory for Brzezinski." The Washington STAR recalls that Muskie had earlier been debarred from participating in the adoption of the decision concerning the new U.S. nuclear strategy. Presidential Directive 59, which set forth this doctrine, was approved without his knowledge. This, the newspaper continues, does not exhaust the disagreements between Muskie and Carter and his entourage. Thus, Carter has declared that he is prepared to take any steps to ensure freedom of shipping in the Strait of Hormuz, whereas the secretary of state voiced the opinion at the United Nations that the threat to that strait has been reduced considerably.

It all boils down, the Washington STAR points out, to the fact that Muskie, like his predecessor C. Vance, has to compete with Brzezinski on questions of foreign policy. Muskie's friends state that he is most angry because Carter follows his assistant's advice. He complains that sometimes Brzezinski has even prevented him meeting with the President. The secretary of state, increasingly disillusioned with his work, has told friends that he would hardly be likely to stay in his post if Carter were reelected president, the newspaper writes. Muskie proceeds from the premise that Carter, if reelected, will be no more inclined than he is now to reconsider his approach to the functions of the secretary of state and the assistant for national security affairs.

Muskie, the New York TIMES points out, is certainly not enthusiastic about the growing influence of the National Security Council. He has made it clear that he would want serious changes on the issue of how foreign policy is implemented if he is to remain secretary of state in the event of Carter's reelection.

BELOV COMMENTARY SLAMS PRC LEADERS FOR DEALING WITH U.S.

OW081920 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Recent developments indicate that the administration in Washington does not want to show any politeness in dealing with the current Beijing leaders who have agreed to play the role of Uncle Sam's little brothers. It has been learned that in U.S. Presidential Directive 59 concerning a new nuclear strategy, President Carter specified that 100 targets in China should be targeted for possible U.S. nuclear attack. Following this, the U.S. Government decided to accord diplomatic privileges to Taiwan's representatives in the United States. In this connection, station observer Belov writes:

These reports show that Beijing leaders are politically shortsighted and that the plan of Mao Zedong's successors to approach and engage in full cooperation with the West is very risky.

In recent years, Beijing's diplomats and propagandists have done their utmost to echo the Pentagon in spreading the myth of a Soviet threat and to advocate a frenzied arms race. To please the imperialists, the Chinese leaders have all along maintained a conciliatory attitude, made concessions, gone out of their way to show goodwill and even agreed to the two-China policy pursued by the United States.

What benefits, if any, have the Chinese leaders received after kneeling before the United States? Apparently very few. Uncle Sam has agreed to sell a certain amount of not very new weapons to China and made certain trade concessions. The Chinese working people's fundamental interests, however, are seriously threatened as a result of the Chinese leaders' actions. China's economy now has to depend to a larger extent on the West's monopolist groups while the United States is free to deal with Taiwan.

The Pentagon's guided missiles are now aimed at China. The Chinese leaders' silence does not necessarily indicate a tranquility without fear.

Turning to the right in both domestic and foreign policies, the Chinese leaders have wrought many tragic consequences. The political successors to Mao Zedong dare not tell the Chinese working people what kind of threat their interests and even lives are faced with.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS SOVIET BORDER INCURSION

For reportage on a PRC Foreign Ministry note presented to the Soviet charge in Beijing protesting an incursion into China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region by armed Soviet personnel in which a Chinese herdsman and a Soviet intruder were killed, see the Soviet Union sections of the 6 and 7 October People's Republic of China DAILY REPORTS.

INDIA OFFICIAL DENIES MILITARY SHIPMENTS TO IRAQ

LD090854 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Oct, TASS--An official spokesman for India's Ministry of External Affairs has denied as deliberately false and groundless the report by the American ASSOCIATED PRESS agency from Washington alleging that Indian ships left for Iraq with a cargo of military equipment and building materials. He said that the report by the American agency pursues quite a definite aim--to distort the Indian foreign policy. The spokesman for India's Ministry of External Affairs stressed that his government clearly stated on several occasions that it is not going to take sides in the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. The spokesman indicated that India maintains good relations with Iran and Iraq and sincerely comes out in favour of the peaceful solution of outstanding issues between the two countries.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON VISIT OF PRESIDENT REDDY

LD050738 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The Soviet daily PRAVDA has described the current official visit of President Reddy of India to the Soviet Union as a vivid manifestation of Soviet-Indian friendship which represents a tangible contribution to the struggle against the threat of war. The paper says that talks of the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev, with the Indian leader have demonstrated a mutual desire of the two sides to broaden bilateral cooperation and consolidate world peace.

The paper expressed regret over the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq and criticized the United States for attempts at interference in this conflict. The PRAVDA pointed out that more United States warships are being introduced into the Persian Gulf region and that United States aircraft equipped with the AWAC early warning system have been sent to Saudi Arabia. The paper said that under the excuse of the conflict between Iran and Iraq the United States wants to mass in the Near and Middle East the largest possible number of troops and arms and assume the role of a policeman in that part of the world.

BAKHTAR CITED ON RETURN OF AFGHAN FAMILIES

LD061846 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 6 Oct, TASS--Afghan families who have left the country under the influence of hostile counter-revolutionary propaganda are returning home. BAKHTAR agency reports that another 1,500 families have returned to Badghis Province. They exposed the mendacious propaganda by the enemies of the Afghan people and expressed readiness to do their best to implement the aims and tasks of the April revolution which meet the aspirations of the working people.

New reports are reaching the Afghan capital about mass meetings and rallies in support of the gains of the Afghan revolution. Workers, peasants, students of secondary schools and lycees from the Provinces of Balkh, Fariab, Badakhshan and others express their wrath and indignation over the actions by the counterrevolutionary gangs which, using foreign-made weapons, are trying to terrorise the population and hamper the normal working life of the Afghan people. Hundreds of new volunteers joined the Afghan Armed Forces to take part in defeating the mercenaries of American imperialism, Chinese hegemonists and local reaction.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON ANNIVERSARY OF LAO-SOVIET TIES

Gromyko, Phoun Sipaseut Telegrams

LD081501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and Phoun Sipaseut, foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, have exchanged telegrams of congratulations on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Laos.

The telegrams express the conviction that the two countries' fraternal friendship and diverse cooperation will continue to develop successfully for the benefit of the Soviet and Lao peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism.

Economic Cooperation

LD081049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 80 p 4

[V. Skvortsov article under the rubic "7 October Is the 20th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations Between the Soviet Union and Laos": "Tested by Time"]

[Excerpt] Soviet-Lao interstate relations, which are entering their third decade, are today characterized by further deepening and all-round development. Our expanding collaboration is implemented on the basis of the principles of equality, fraternal friendship and proletarian internationalism. It is acquiring increasingly mature forms and being replenished with new content.

Tremendous significance for the development and deepening of fraternal ties between our parties and states is attached to meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and K. Phomvihan. At the last such meeting, held in the Crimea in August 1980, the state of and prospects for the development of bilateral Soviet-Lao relations were discussed and the intention expressed of implementing significant steps to further develop equal, mutually advantageous cooperation. As a result of this meeting broad collaboration between our parties and countries was given powerful new impetus.

A protocol on the results of the coordination of the national economic plans of the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] for 1981-1985 was signed in Moscow on 12 September this year. Within the framework of this task, proposals on the further development of Soviet-Lao economic cooperation were examined and measures to ensure the stable development of the LPDR national economy were outlined, and the main directions of collaboration both for the coming 5-year period and in the longer term were agreed. Special attention was devoted in this connection to strengthening the material and technical base of Lao transport, which plays a decisive role in the formation of the national economy of a country striving to overcome age-old backwardness. It is planned to construct new enterprises in Laos for the production of construction materials, and assistance will be given in the creation of construction organizations and the strengthening of the national design and surveying service. It is also considered expedient to begin cooperation on a barter basis in a number of sectors.

The coming 5-year period will see a significant increase in Soviet deliveries of machines and equipment, petroleum products and consumer goods to Laos. The fraternal republic will export to us products from its forestry industry and agriculture. Trade turnover between the USSR and the LPDR will increase approximately 250 percent compared with that expected for the current 5-year period.

The Soviet Union is understanding and sympathetic toward Laos's policy in the international arena. Our countries are united in the opinion that tension is being created in Southeast Asia primarily by the expansionist policy of Beijing, which enjoys U.S. support, and that it is Beijing which is trying to complicate the situation in the countries of Indochina, interfering in their internal affairs and inspiring provocations by opponents of socialism and progress. Condemning the U.S. imperialist course and China's hegemonist policy, the Soviet Union and Laos advocate the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and throughout the Asian Continent.

The LPDR's ties with other socialist community countries are also developing and strengthening. Hungary is helping Laos with hydro engineering work, the GDR is helping with the training of qualified specialists, Bulgaria is helping in the sphere of cultural building, and Mongolia is erecting hospitals and establishing farms.

Great assistance is being given in the restoration and further development of various sectors of the Lao economy by Vietnam, with which the LPDR has a series of agreements on cooperation and mutual assistance. An agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation has been signed with the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Since 1976 the republic has taken part in CEMA sessions as an observer.

Laos today, preparing to greet the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic, has the right to be proud of the successes achieved along the path of building the foundations of socialism while bypassing the capitalist stage of development. Thanks to the heroic efforts of the Lao working people under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], the obstacles left behind after the prolonged colonialist and neocolonialist domination have been swept away and the consequences of direct imperialist interference during the years of the American aggression in Indochina are being eliminated. Creative work is under way everywhere--in agriculture, at the first enterprises of the rising industry, in the people's education and health care.

The profound, radical changes in the whole tenor of life in what was once a backward country isolated from the world are particularly impressive. The cooperative movement is developing in the countryside. In the cities the preconditions are being created for transition from small-scale, private production to large-scale socialist production. New production relations are becoming reliably established in all sectors of material production. The political structure of people's power has been created in the republic.

Speaking of this constructive work and of Lao-Soviet relations, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, noted: "At all stages of the difficult struggle for freedom and the motherland's independence the Lao revolution has enjoyed powerful support and valuable assistance from the CPSU, the Soviet state and all the fraternal Soviet people. All our revolution's victories in the past, and also all our successes in the cause of defending and building the country at present and in the fugure undoubtedly have been, are and will be closely associated with the support and tremendous, effective assistance of the heroic Soviet people, the mighty Soviet state and the great CPSU."

Agriculture, Industry

LD080749 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 5 October 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 under the rubric "20th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and Laos" and the headline "Firm Ties of Friendship" a 1,500-word reportage from Vientiane by correspondent B. Vinogradov describing "Laos' present life and the ties existing between the peoples of the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic."

Having discussed agricultural developments in Laos, noting that "the policy of forming cooperatives, Comrade Souphanouvong, president of Laos, said in an interview with your correspondent, is one of the main avenues in the development of the country's agriculture," Vinogradov proceeds to describe the country's industry, mentioning specific projects constructed with Soviet aid. The reportage notes that Laos is "pursuing a policy of peace, good neighborliness and friendship with all countries" but states that the socialist development of Laos "is not to the taste of the forces of international reaction and primarily Beijing" and claims that China is giving assistance to "counter-revolutionary detachments" in Laos, noting that Beijing dislikes the "growing solidarity" of the Indochinese peoples since it hinders its attempts "to seize and annex the Indochinese countries and pursue a great-power policy of hegemonism and expansionism."

FORMATION OF ANTI-LAOTIAN FRONT VIEWED

BK070928 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Reactionaries' Schemes Against Laos"]

[Text] An AFP dispatch from Bangkok claims that an anti-LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] united front has been formed to muster the reactionaires who have moved to live in foreign countries. One of the front leaders is Meo General Vang Pao who is leading the so-called underground army or the Meo army. This army has been financially sponsored by the CIA.

As earlier reported by Western news sources, Vang Pao recently visited the capital of China to map out various plans against the LPDR. It has been observed that Vang Pao has assumed the role as coordinator between Washington and Beijing. He is coordinating plans hostile to the LPDR. [Words indistinct] the resistance front against the Lao people [words indistinct]. Beijing has skillfully made use of this. The Chinese leaders have sought ways to cause confusion in Laos, divide this country and make it their colony.

Following the establishment of the LPDR, the Chinese leaders have sent spies and agents to carry out sabotage activities against Laos. They have incited minorities to revolt against the Lao Government and given financial assistance and arms to Lao reactionary groups.

The press agency also claimed that military activities have been stepped up at training centers for the reactionaries in China's Yunnan Province. Beijing has massed a considerable number of troops, including the Vang Pao mercenary troops, along the Lao border. The leaders of the front, formed under the guidance of the United States and China, have announced that they want to strengthen their military (?relationship) with the (?Pol Pot) clique in the resistance movement against the Kampuchean people. In addition, they have [words indistinct] in Indochina, Beijing's tool, to carry out its expansionist plan. Such activities have resulted in a tense situation in this region. Their activities affect the Lao and other peoples in Indochina and obstruct the cause of national construction in the region.

Nevertheless, the reactionaries cannot delay the progress and development of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, which correspond to the aspirations of the peoples in the region.

CHINA IMPLEMENTING MAO'S DREAM IN SUBVERTING BURMA

BK081552 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1230 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Fourth in series of commentaries by Prof (Mikhail Zhukov)]

[Text] Should we be surprised that renewed attacks by insurgents are taking place in the areas of Burma which Beijing is eyeing? The question is: Where are these areas located?

The newspaper LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN on 17 June carried a map of Burma in which areas north of Myitkyina and east of the Salween River were colored differently. The paper explained that the areas colored differently were marked as Chinese territory in the Chinese atlas. This is yet another fact which points to Beijing's attitude toward its own commitments in the treaties it has signed.

It is of course clear that there is no legal ground for China to claim territory from Burma since the Sino-Burmese boundary treaty was signed 20 years ago. But despite that fact, newly published Chinese atlases continue to show a total of 180,000 square km of Burmese territory as Chinese-owned. There were so many border violations after 1960 that it can correctly be stated that China has never abided by the boundary treaty, and has only treated it as a piece of paper.

Taking into consideration all the points we have discussed, there can be no doubt that Chinese territorial designs on Southeast Asia are prompting Beijing to adopt such a policy toward Burma.

While on this subject, we should recall Mao Zedong's speech at the 1975 Politburo meeting of the Chinese Communist Party. In his speech, Mao disclosed the territories which China should take over, and they include Burma. Mao pointed out that Burma, like other Southeast Asian countries, is rich in natural resources and should be used as a source of raw materials for the development of Chinese industries and to make China stronger.

American Professor [name indistinct] in his book: "China and the vital countries of Southeast Asia," said that in the near future China will think and act as if Southeast Asia were its zone of interest alone. In recent years we have clearly seen the designs Beijing has on Burma and the acts Beijing has committed to implement its designs.

Since the late 1960's, we can see that China's territorial expansionist designs have assumed a new form. Beijing, with assistance from Maoist insurgents, has tried to set up liberated areas; in other words, to create a Burmese (Yang) people inside Burma. In addition, Beijing has gradually implemented its territorial expansionist scheme. That is, it is illegally sending Chinese people into Burma and settling them in the border areas of Burma. China has used Maoist insurgent groups and separatist ethnic minority groups in remote border areas as its tool to implement its new aggressive designs.

The Paris LE FIGARO, citing a report from Rangoon, said insurgents plan to take over the whole of northeast Burma, set up a parallel government and later to cut Burma in half, from Mandalay up.

The destruction of independence monuments and symbols in villages and some towns is perhaps an indication of Beijing's goal. Atop the rubble of the monuments destroyed, insurgents have written messages calling for the overthrow of the Rangoon government. The weapons and supplies seized from insurgents who surrendered upon the Burmese Government's amnesty offer indicate that the source of the weapons and supplies is China.

The gradual weakening of insurgent strength in recent years has made Beijing adopt a gradual territorial expansion scheme. Mass infilatration of Chinese nationals can be seen in the Bhamo and Shweli delta regions. Among them are quite a number of Chinese who had never lived in Burma before. It is of great concern in Burma that the illegal infiltration of Chinese is growing in areas like Kokang, which is still claimed by Beijing despite the 1960 boundary treaty. In the regions densely populated by Chinese nationals, the mode of living differs from others inside Burma and it seems that they are following Beijing's orders--China is wherever Chinese reside.

The Burmese proverb "living under the shade of the tree, yet breaking its branches" is most appropriate for these people. They reside in Burma but are smuggling out rice, gems, jade, ivory, teak and so forth. The cash obtained from smuggling is used to buy arms and as fees for Chinese advisers.

Many points indicate that China's various forms of interference in Burma's internal affairs is but an intergral part of China's subversive plan against its neighboring countries. Beijing has used Burmese territory to send saboteurs trained in southern China to carry out subversive activities in Nagaland and Mizoram in India. The Indian Information Department disclosed that thanks to the mediation of China, the rebels of Nagaland, the Kachin independence army of Burma and the East Naga Revolutionary Council has come to an agreement to coordinate their subversive activities. China's plan for these rebels is to establish a puppet country at the triangular border areas of Burma, India and Bangladesh and to use it as a foothold to give China access to the Indian Ocean, in the same manner as the Pol Pot government of Kampuchea had served it.

It has been 30 years, and the war with the insurgents supported by Beijing is still going on in Burma. The peaceful fruits of labor of the people are being destroyed in the flames of that undeclared war. War has consumed many of the fruits of creative labor. Natural resources in the areas which are insecure are almost completely unexploitable. The Burmese People's Assembly has more than once stressed that Burma, unavoidably, is spending much of its capital--much needed for economic development--to boost its defense capabilities.

The entire policy of Burma indicates that it wishes to live in peace and friendship with neighboring countries. However, Burma has also stressed many times that it will not tolerate infringement of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Burma's will to counter any challenge and foreign threat has become even more decisive and firm. The future of Sino-Burmese relations depends mainly on the answer to the question: Will the Beijing authorities one day, in practice, respect the right of the Burmese people to stand freely and independently?

TRUD WARNS AGAINST ANTISOCIALISM IN TRADE UNION REFORM

LD081157 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Oct 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Yu. Vasilkov dispatch: "Responsibility"]

[Text] Gdansk, 6 October--In recent years, the Polish press notes, one of the important links in the socialist sociopolitical system--the trade unions--has been weakened in Poland. The mass organization of the working class and working people has not been fulfilling statisfactorily its tasks as a school of leadership and management. A coating of bureaucratism covers the daily work style of the trade unions.

The PZPR has made a fundamental appraisal of these negative processes, which have become apparent during the current complex situation of recent months. The PZPR in particular has acknowledged as urgent the task of reforming the trade union movement taking account of labor collectives' initiatives.

...We have been talking with leaders of one of the Gdansk shipyard trade union plant committees. In August, in addition to just criticism of the plant committee, there were attempts also to discredit outright the existing trade unions, even to the point of demanding the committee's liquidation. However, workers in the trade union movement, staunchly defending the interests of the working class, were able to continue the work of the plant committee under the difficult conditions.

"We are waging a difficult struggle to restore confidence in our trade unions," Wlodzimierz Koprowski, plant committee deputy chairman, says. "Ultimately people understand that all these just demands which have been put forward were always part of our action program. It is another matter that we have not always had sufficient opportunities or persistance to implement them rapidly and successfully. We believe that when a new trade union charter is established these opportunities will increase."

I chatted in Poland with many trade union workers. All of them spoke of their sincere desire to implement in practice concrete, working cooperation and to strengthen the unity of the trade union movement on a class basis, in the interests of the country's working people. The process of reforming the trade union movement is not proceeding evenly in the voivodships and even in neighboring enterprises. It is important to act calmly, not allowing superficial emotions of the moment to gain the upper hand, Polish friends stress.

I also met trade union figures who actively and even demonstratively declared their "revolutionary" determination to avoid the errors, distortions and so on which had been allowed. In Gdansk I happened to hear such declarations at one of the conferences. Most of the speakers sincerely wish to overcome the difficulties and are seeking ways to solve as rapidly as possible the accumulation of acute socioeconomic problems. The logic of the bitter discussions often hides another side: The hunt for an apparent solution to problems leads to copying slogans from the trade union movement in the capitalist countries. Therefore in Poland today many people are asking each other: How can we protect the reviving trade union movement against trends which often turn into support for antisocialist forces, from the demagoguery which aids attempts to erode the foundations of socialism?

This is a far from idle question. At this same conference in Gdansk a leaflet was circulated, claiming to be the mass platform of the trade unions. It contained materials which had nothing in common with the aims and tasks of the workers movement. Why, for example, undertake the defense of people exposed for antistate speeches and activities, being skillfully exploited by bourgeois countries' correspondents to the detriment of Poles' national interests?

Unfortunately, far from all activists in the trade union movement see the serious nature of the attempts to give the trade union reform process an antisocialist tendency.

"PZPR members in the trade unions must do a vast amount of painstaking explanatory work," I was told by Wieslaw Zeneski, chief of the PZPR Gdansk Voivodship Committee Ideological Section. "Any attempts to harm our gains must be resolutely suppressed."

Leon Sobolewski, an experienced shipbuilding engineer who has devoted 25 years to shipbuilding, said in conversation: "People have come out of the growing pains with an increased sense of responsibility."

I heard similar appraisals from many of those interviewed in Gdansk. The process of definitive normalization of social life will develop successfully, the more profound the sense of responsibility becomes for every new decision and every planned action.

STAMBOLIC VIEWS SOVIET-YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD081401 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Oct 80 p 3

[A. Polekhin interview with I. Stambolic under the rubric "Our Interviews": "Following an Ascending Line"]

[Text] A government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia headed by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Republic Assembly Executive Council, was in the Soviet Union on a friendly visit on the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent A. Polekhin met with I. Stambolic and asked him to share his impressions on his stay in the USSR.

[I. Stambolic] Our visit to the Sovit Union, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, coincided with an important period in both countries' lives: Intensive preparation of the new 5-year plans for national economic development is under way, as well as rough calcultations for the longer term. The expansion of the volume of collaboration presupposes the discovery of new forms of cooperation, such as coproduction, specialization and joint activities in Third World countries. We discussed these questions with Soviet comrades, as such aspects of cooperation do not only affect our republic. It is no accident that a long-term program for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR for 1981-1990 was signed in Belgrade the other day. This program plays an important part in ensuring the long-term and stable nature of bilateral economic relations.

The days of our stay in the USSR were, in essence, days of deepening ties between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the RSFSR within the framework of Yugoslav-Soviet interstate relations. We particularly value the fact that we went to places associated with V.I. Lenin's life and activity and visited a number of cities, enterprises and sovkhozes. This produced an indelible impression.

For instance, the Kama truck plant. No other such giant exists in the world. The number of modern trucks produced is simply staggering. And such mighty production, it is quite clear, requires broad, developed cooperation with national and foreign partners. It was gratifying for us to see at the plants some components delivered for Kamaz trucks from Yugoslavia. I think even greater potential exists in this sphere, and this must be utilized more quickly. The more so as there is a very good example of cooperation between the collectives of the Crvena Zastava plant and the Volga truck plant. An agreement was recently signed on continuing and expanding the forms of cooperation over the next 5 years. Such cooperation is also spreading to the plant in Zaporozhye. The potential exists for the modernization of the model produced jointly with specialists from the Crvena Zastava plant.

We also visited the Novovoronezhskaya AES. We were particularly impressed by the million kilowatter"--the latest achievement of Soviet scientists and workers, created by completely new technology. [paragraph continues]

Such power giants represent the future of the national economy, and we in Yugoslavia will also have to embark on their creation, on an even bigger scale. And it is gratifying to note that our enterprises, in particular the Prva Iskra and Gosa plants, play an active part in the creation and deliveries of individual assemblies for Soviet nuclear power stations. Such collaboration is very promising!

Cooperation in the traditional spheres will also continue. This applies first and foremost to the Smerderevo metallurgical combine--our biggest enterprise. Soviet specialists have given us technical assistance in creating the first phase of the combine. Every potential now exists for the construction of the second phase, particularly since most of the equipment for it has already been brought into Yugoslavia.

A major place in collaboration between our republics' organizations and enterprises it occupied by scientific and technical cooperation. Since 1955, when the first agreement on Yugoslav-Soviet scientific and technical cooperation was signed, our countries have conveyed to each other several hundred sets of working drawings for various industrial projects and types of machines.

Such examples indicate yet again that great potential exists for expanding collaboration between our countries.

MILITARY CHIEFS ATTEND HUNGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD061147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] TASS--Maj Gen A. Halas, army and air force attache at the Hungarian Embassy in USSR, held a reception on 29 September on the occasion of Hungarian Armed Forces Day.

The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief, Strategic Missile Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, was present.

Among the guests were army, navy and air force attaches to the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union.

USTINOV SENDS GREETINGS TO BULGARIAN COUNTERPART

LD232340 Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today publishes the cable by Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, to Comrade Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It reads:

Dear comrade minister, on behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my personal behalf, I cordially congratulate you and all Bulgarian soldiers on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army. Today we note with deep satisfaction that the Bulgarian People's Army in the united military ranks of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact, is firmly standing guard for peace and socialism. The fraternal ties of friendship and cooperation are strengthening and developing between the USSR Armed Forces and the Bulgarian People's Army. On this memorable day I convey to the Bulgarian People's Army personal wishes for further successes in military and political preparedness, in the struggle for an honorable welcome to the 12th BCP Congress.

With communist greetings!

[Signed] Dmitriy Ustinov

LUCHINSKIY-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS ROMANIA

LD071307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, was in Romania 29 September through 4 October in accordance with a plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the RCP. It familiarized itself with the RCP's experience of ideological work in the light of the 12th party congress decisions.

The delegation was received by V. Cazacu, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

MUECKENBERGER LAUDS GDR-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP TIES

LD081027 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 28 Sep 80 p 1

[ATEM report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship left Moldavia on 27 September. He was in the republic on the occasion of the awarding of the German-Soviet Friendship Society's Banner of Honor to the Moldavian section of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR.

The guest was accompanied at Kishinev airport by I.I. Bodyul, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; P.P. Petrik, member of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Bureau and secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; Yu.V. Bernov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and members of the delegation and leading workers of the central board and first secretaries of Bezirk administrations of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship headed by Kurt Thieme, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and secretary general of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship; Ingeborg Koenig, GDR consul general in Kiev, and other officials.

"This visit to Moldavia, despite its brevity, has inscribed yet another vivid page in the history of the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the GDR and Soviet Moldavia," Erich Mueckenberger said before his departure in an interview with an ATEM correspondent. "Each time we come to your beautiful, sunny region we feel at home. The warmth and affection of the meetings and the Moldavian people's cordial hospitality leave an indelible impression. We have sincere, dear friends both on Moldavian soil and throughout the Soviet Union. The GDR working people are proud of and value the indestructible friendship with the great Soviet people. Our friendship and cooperation are based on principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on a unity of aims which are directed toward a happy future for mankind--toward communism.

"This trip to Moldavia has been particularly pleasant for us, the guest continued. I have had the honor of presenting a high award--the Banner of Honor of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship--to the Moldavian section of the Soviety Society for Friendship with the GDR. Our Moldavian friends have done much work to consolidate all-round links with the GDR, and we value this highly."

In conclusion, Erich Mueckenberger noted that the working people of the first socialist state on German soil will continue to strengthen the friendship and broaden cooperation with the USSR. The forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress and 10th SED Congress will undoubtedly be enormous contributions to this work. Our fraternal parties will outline paths for the further rapprochement of the peoples of the socialist community countries.

OSTROGORSKIY COMMENTS ON FRG ELECTION RESULTS

DW081943 Moscow in German to Germany 1741 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] Apart from the changes in the party policy landscape of the FRG and the consequences of the election result for organizing the government, a foreign observer above all asks himself what did the majority of the West German electorate vote for, what foreign and domestic policies and what future for the country did they vote for? Actually the election results do not give a satisfactory answer. First the big parties of the Federal Republic had election programs which hardly revealed any clear alternatives to the most important domestic and foreign policy problems. Second, minor or even sham problems got into the focus of the election campaign too often. Third, those political forces who offered consistent social policy alternatives hardly had a chance to inform the electorate about their program.

And yet the election result allows us to draw important conclusions. The Bundestag elections confirmed the policy of detente which a large majority of the citizens in the FRG consider to be inseparably linked with the treaties with the East. The change in the FRG's foreign policy in the early seventies caused the people to place great confidence in the parties which have now won the elections. Those governing in Bonn live off this capital and try to preserve it by making positive statements on the policy of detente, although some political acts by the Federal Republic have jeopardized the work initiated at the time.

This vote by the majority of the federal citizens for the policy of detente was confirmed by their rejection of the foreign policy goals pursued by the union parties. Studying some of the statements made by the union politicians and their political friends in the West, we gain the impression that chancellor candidate Strauss is to be stamped as the scapegoat of the defeat. They are now pointing to his personal characteristics such as aggressiveness, lack of self-discipline and even his Bavarian origin, which allegedly caused the voters to prefer his opponent.

Well, the election strategists of the union parties knew long before the elections who Strauss is and what impression he produces. But the fact that nonetheless he became candidate for chancellor shows that the CDU/CSU leadership speculated on the West German voters honoring the antidetente course pursued by Strauss for many years in the complicated international situation, aggravated by the United States as a result of its aggressive acts and the arms race. But the CDU/CSU leaders made a mistake in this respect, because the voters seem to have realized that in such a situation efforts for detente must be doubled and the blind adherence to Washington's adventurous policy, preached by Strauss in the election campaign, constitutes an enormous risk. Seen this way, the defeat of Strauss is less attributable to his personality but much rather to the policy he represents. This ought to lead to certain conclusions, and not only in his own camp.

So while the West German voters were able more or less to identify their wishes and hopes in foreign policy terms with one of the two coalitions struggling for power in Bonn, they had more difficulties in identifying their wishes in the domestic policy field, because the rivals have more common interests in this respect than differences. The latter mostly refer to the method and not to the goal which consists in the preservation and consolidation of the power of monopoly capital.

For the voters to have made their decision for one side in this field it means that they expect a lot, including safe jobs, for instance, which would eliminate their fears of the future, a discontinuation of the inflationary development, which would secure the money they have saved at considerable effort, better medical care and better educational opportunities for their children, and many other things which certainly cannot be done, if the present arms race is continued which is justified propagandistically by the threat from the East.

The election campaign in the FRG is over, the election result is definite. But we are right in assuming that the expectations the majority of the voters have linked with their decision will have a chance to become reality only if this majority does not allow itself to be changed into those masses who are asked to vote once every four years and who have to keep quiet for the rest of the time.

LAVRENOV ATTACKS CHIRAC COMMENTS ON PROTECTING HORMUZ STRAIT

LD081541 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 3

[V. Lavrenov rejoinder: "Repeating Someone Else's Opinion"]

[Text] The reasons for and nature of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict have now become clear. Primarily it is those circles for whom the rallying of anti-imperialist forces in the Near and Middle East is unfavorable that have a vested interest in it. Washington is striving to establish its control over Near and Middle Eastern oil and is dreaming of turning Iran once again into a military base and a policing post for imperialism.

To achieve these aims, the White House is devising a so-called "allied operation" for the defense of the Strait of Hormuz. "Acting in conjunction with our allies," W. Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, said recently, "we intend to do everything necessary to keep the gulf open." To make things completely clear, Washington's official spokesman stressed: "If anyone tries to block the gulf, we will respond with emergency measures." As recent events show, the United States is ready to carry out its threat.

The world public, anxious at the military conflict between Iran and Iraq, condemns U.S. hegemonist aspirations in this region. Even among U.S. allies only the British Conservative government has, as yet, supported Washington's adventurist plans.

In this light, a statement by Jacques Chirac, leader of the Rally for the Republic--part of the government coalition in France--seems, to put it mildly, strange. Speaking in Strasbourg, 30 September, he declared: "We must put forward initiatives which are capable of ensuring freedom for shipping through the Strait of Hormuz. However these initiatives must come from the littoral and other interested states. The USSR must not be a party to this nor assume any share of responsibility whatsoever in this question."

Although J. Chirac in the course of the election campaign has fairly often displayed a fondness--aimed at boosting his own ego--for talking of the need to pursue a policy independent of the United States, his recent statement was obviously made using a blind repetition of an opinion originating elsewhere--America. It is not this, however, that is surprising. But what is astounding is the totally invalid summation with which the French political figure rounded off his speech: "Now there must be no new Yalta" (?!).

Attempts to cast a slur on USSR policy in the Near East region, wherever they originate, are doomed to failure: Our country's peace-loving foreign policy has always proceeded and does proceed from the basis that war cannot and must not be a means of solving disputes between states.

L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has once more given an authoritative explanation of this policy of the Soviet Union. He stressed that the Soviet Union advocates that Iran and Iraq settle disputed questions between themselves around the negotiating table.

This clear-cut approach, which is not pursuing only egotistical interests, as some people try to allege, accords with the interests of the whole international community and is conducive to the restoration of peace in the Near East region.

PRAVDA REPORTS PALME-LED SWEDISH DELEGATION VISIT

LD071443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party [SAP] was in the Soviet Union 29 September through 3 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

There was a meeting with the SAP delegation at the CPSU Central Committee 1 October. Participating in the meeting for the CPSU were B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; P.N. Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. Participating for the SAP were Chairman O. Palme; Secretary General S. Anderson; IL Karlsson, member of the Executive Committee of the SAP Directorate, and (G. Stenarv), deputy secretary of the SAP Directorate for international ties.

During the talk the delegations informed each other of their respective parties' activity and exchanged views on present-day international problems and on issues of the workers movement. In this context serious anxiety was expressed at the recent deterioration in the international situation, which confronts the world with the danger of a new war and an intensification of the arms race, including a nuclear arms race, and undermines the process of the relaxation of tension.

The CPSU and SAP representatives discussed the issues which agitate mankind, particularly such issues as eliminating the danger of nuclear war, curbing the arms race, disarmament, eliminating seats of tension and military conflicts, and the need to preserve and continue the policy of detente and international cooperation, and they noted that both parties occupy close positions on many issues.

Both delegations stressed the need to begin without delay talks on nuclear missile systems in Europe, on the speediest ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty and on reopening talks on all other aspects of arms limitation and disarmament.

The delegations spoke in favor of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Furope and in favor of holding the Madrid meeting in a businesslike, constructive spirit.

The conviction was expressed that it is necessary to preserve stability and strengthen peace and security in north Europe. Both sides expressed the desire to promote in every way the further development of relations and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sweden in a spirit of good-neighborliness and mutual trust.

The CPSU and SAP delegations declared their parties' solidarity with the peoples struggling for their national and social liberation.

Both parties' representatives stressed that the meeting which took place was mutually beneficial and declared their desire to continue contacts between the CPSU and SAP in future.

In addition to Moscow, the SAP delegation also went to Leningrad where it had a meeting at the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom, visited places connected with revolutionary history and saw the sights of the city.

FINNISH NAVY COMMANDER KLENBERG ENDS VISIT

LD071317 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Rear Adm. J. Klenberg, commander of Finland's naval forces, who was on an official visit to the Soviet Union, left Leningrad for home on 4 October.

The Finnish guest was accompanied by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief, naval forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and other Soviet admirals and officers.

Among those accompanying him was Col K. Markkola, military, naval and air attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRELAND AFTER ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION

LD030053 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct, TASS--The fourth session of the inter-governmental Soviet-Irish mixed commission for economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation was held here.

It discussed the state and prospects of trade and economic and scientific-technical ties. A considerable increase in the volume of mutual trade in recent years has been noted; significance has been stressed of the development of bilateral relations in the field of scientific-technical ties.

A protocol has been signed on the results of work.

The Soviet delegation was led by USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister B. Gordeyev, and the Irish delegation by Irish Deputy Foreign Minister A. O'Roark.

REPORTAGE ON AL-ASAD VISIT TO MOSOCW

Arrival in Moscow

LD081138 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, TASS--President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, arrived here today at the head of a party and government delegation of Syria for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At Sheremetyevo Airport, which was decorated with the national flags of the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR, Hafiz al-Asad and members of the delegation were met at the gangway by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

A guard of honour of representatives of the three arms of the service--land troops, the air force and the navy--was lined up in the airfield and the national anthems of the two countries were played. Leonid Brezhnev and Hafiz al-Asad reviewed the guard of honour.

The ceremony ended with a marchpast of the guard of honour.

From the airport Leonid Brezhnev and Hafiz al-Asad and other Soviet and Syrian statesmen drove to the city, escorted by motorcycle outriders. The streets and squares through which the motorcade drove were decorated with the national flags of the SAR and the USSR and welcoming streamers.

Kremlin Dinner

LD082312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Government gave a dinner in the Kremlin today in honor of Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. He arrived in the Soviet Union today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

Together with Hafiz al-Asad, members of the Syrian party and government delegation, and Jabr al-Kafri, the ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to the USSR, were present at the dinner.

On the Soviet side, the dinner was attended by Comrades Brezhnev, Gromyko, Suslov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of state committees of the USSR and other officials.

Leonid Brezhnev and Hafiz al-Asad exchanged speeches at the dinner. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Brezhnev Speech

LD081821 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, made a speech today at a Kremlin dinner given by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government in honour of President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, who is staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit. Leonid Brezhnev said:

"I am most glad to welcome you, Comrade al-Asad, and the leading officials of friendly Syria who have come together with you.

"The friendship between the Soviet Union and Syria, which is growing from year to year, symbolizes, as it were, the unity of the two greatest forces of the present-day world--socialism and national liberation--and their cooperation in the struggle for world peace and social progress.

"Ever since the Syrian people raised the banner of freedom over their country the Soviet Union has always given them active support in strengthening national independence, in building a new life and repelling attacks of the imperialists and their henchmen.

"Soviet-Syrian relations are developing steadily in ascending order and are growing broader and deeper.

"We have made today a new important, step by signing a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic.

"This treaty does not just sum up the results of the development of our relations to this day. It raises them to a new, higher level. And we highly value the initiative displayed in this respect by the Syrian side and you personally, Comrade President.

"On an international plane, the Soviet-Syrian treaty is called upon to help improve the situation in the Middle East and establish there a real and just peace. This treaty has no other objectives and it is not directed against third countries. This is a treaty in the name of peace, and not in the name of war.

"The security of Arab states and peoples is threatened by those who are trying to impose a collusion of plunder and aggression on them, who blackmail them with their military bases and send warships to their shores, who are using seats of conflict in the region for their selfish ends.

"The latest example of this are dangerous intrigues and militaristic machinations of the imperialists in connection with the military conflict between Iraq and Iran. The imperialists would like very much to strike a crushing blow at Arab unity, to use each of the warring sides for their aims and to re-establish their domination in Iran.

"The Soviet Union has given and will continue to give a strong rebuff to such a policy. And we are glad that in this respect we hold a common stand with Syria and other really peace-loving states.

"We are not going to intervene in the conflict between Iran and Iraq. We stand for its earliest political settlement by the efforts of the two sides. And we resolutely say to others: Hands off these events.

"The Persian Gulf area, just as any other region of the world, is the sphere of vital interests of the states lying there and not of some others. And no one has the right to meddle from outside in their affairs, to appear in the role of their guardians or self-styled 'guards of order'.

"It is only with this in view that the problems of this region can be settled justly in the interests of peaceful cooperation of states, whether in the sphere of policy or economy.

"In the present complicated situation it is especially important to step up the efforts to strengthen peace and in defence of the freedom and independence of the peoples.

"This of course, fully refers to the problem of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

"It is well known what is required for achieving this aim. All the lands seized from the Arabs by Israel in 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, should be unconditionally returned to them.

"The Arab people of Palestine should be given an opportunity of exercising in full its national rights, including its right to establish an independent state.

"It is impossible to ensure the security of some people by trampling the rights of others. It is high time for the leaders of Israel to understand this simple truth.

"We are convinced that the further development of friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union, Syria and other Arab states will be a good contribution to the solution of no easy tasks of a really just settlement in the Middle East."

In conclusion Leonid Brezhnev raised a toast to the health of the General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad, to the health of all the Syrian friends present, to new successes of the friendly Syrian people, to friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria.

Al-Asad Speech

LD082012 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, TASS--The treaty of friendship and cooperation which was signed today between Syria and the USSR "is a historic landmark in relations between the two countries and creates a firm basis relying on which we shall give new and new [as received] impulses to cooperation between the two countries--cooperation which has already assumed diverse forms and which must become still more dynamic, profound and all-round." This was stated by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. He spoke today at a dinner given in the Kremlin in his honour by the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR.

"The treaty provisions", Hafiz al-Asad said, "are aimed at ensuring the interests of our peoples, the interests of struggle for peace in our region, for peace based on justice, for peace which will lead to the aggressors' withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands, to the ensurance of the inalienable rights of the Arab Palestinian people and first of all its right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of its own on the soil of its native land."

"The relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries have constantly confirmed that their aim is to serve the common interests of our countries and to render support to the liberation struggle of the peoples in the whole world. The strengthening of our relations and the present qualitative dimensions added to their development will contribute to the Arabs' struggle against the conspiracy of the Camp David participants, and are enhancing the struggle of the forces of socialism and progress against the imperialist offensive in the international arena."

Hafiz al-Asad highly appreciated the support which the friendly countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union render to the just struggle which the Arab peoples wage.

"In the Soviet Union," Hafiz al-Asad continued, "we see a loyal friend which has always stood by our side in our just struggle against aggression, for the liberation of our land. It has also been with us in the various fields of creative activity. In the Soviet Union, we also see a source which peoples fighting for their freedom and independence, against the oppression and exploitation and attempts at diktat can draw upon for a real and effective support."

Stressing that the policy of detente is getting increasing support around the world, Hafiz al-Asad pointed out that it "meets with the resistance from forces hostile to detente which are trying to turn the peoples back to the times of the cold war renounced by the world, to fuel regional conflicts and to step up the arms race."

"U.S. imperialism which never minces words while declaring its unconditional support for the Israeli aggressor and As-Sadat's course of selling out his own nation and which nudges As-Sadat into engaging in fresh intrigues against the Arab peoples, encourages continuation of the aggression as well as procrastination in the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East," Hafiz al-Asad said.

"It is clear that in this situation the chief and the topmost threat to our region is the continued Israeli aggression supported by U.S. imperialism and its agents. It is precisely to this threat that our Arab nation must direct its attention, and a mobilization of all the Arab forces and possibilities is called for to rebuff or curb the aggression."

Talks Open

LD081934 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, TASS--Soviet-Syrian talks began in the Kremlin today. On the Soviet side the talks are being conducted by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and by other officials, and on the Syrian side--by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and by other statesmen accompanying him.

Key matters of relations between the Soviet Union and Syria were considered in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The relations develop successfully and have attained a high level on the basis of the community of interests of the peoples of the two countires in their struggle for peace and social progress, against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices.

The decision to conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Syrian Arab Republic became an important indicator of the achieved level of development of Soviet-Syrian relations.

In this connection Leonid Brezhnev expressed confidence that the treaty which is the logical result of the all-round development of Soviet-Syrian relations particularly in the past decade will lay a good foundation for their new advancement in all fields and for further cooperation of the sides in international affairs, first of all in matters aimed at ensuring a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and at removing the dangerous seat of international tension in the region.

President Hafiz al-Asad having noted the Soviet Union's resolute and consistent support for Syria in its struggle for social progress, for the elimination of the aftermath of the Israeli aggression, pointed out an exceptional importance of the treaty which will signify a new stage in the development of Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

The present situation in the Middle East was considered in detail. It is characterized by the struggle of the Arab peoples and their friends and allies for the frustration of the capitulatory plans and for the frustration of the traitorous Camp David deal. There was an exchange of views on further ways of struggle for a just comprehensive settlement in the Middle East in the interests of lasting peace and security for all its states and peoples. Some other matters connected with the strengthening of peace in the area were also touched upon.

Participants in Talks

LD082134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Today Soviet-Syrian talks started in the Kremlin. On the Soviet side the talks are being conducted by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Minister; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of staff of the Soviet Army.

On the Syrian side were Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Al-Kasm, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic; Mashariqah, deputy general secretary of the party; and other state officials accompanying Al-Asad.

Treaty Signed

LD081822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] A treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed today between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic in the Great Kremlin Hall. The treaty was signed for the USSR by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and for the Syrian Arab Republic of Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The signing of the treaty was attended on the Soviet side by Comrades Gromyko, Suslov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev and Solomentsev; deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials; and on the Syrian side by Al-Kasm, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic; Mashariqah, deputy general secretary; Khaddam, member of the leadership of the party, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Qaddurah, member of the leadership of the party and deputy prime minister for economic affairs; (Kafri), member of the leadership; Talas, defence minister; (Nimih), member of the Central Command of the Progressive National Front; Uthman, member of the Central Command of the Progressive National Front; Ju'aydani, minister of state for labor and social affairs; and other statesmen accompanying Al-Asad.

Text of Treaty

LD082028 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 8 Oct 80

["Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between USSR and Syrian Arab Republic"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, TASS--Follows the full text of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic that was signed today in Moscow:

"The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Syrian Arab Republic,

Inspired by the wish to develop and strengthen relations of friendship and all-round cooperation, that have formed between them, in the interests of the peoples of both states, of the cause of peace and security all over the world, of consolidation of international detente, and development of peaceful cooperation among states,

Determined to give a firm rebuff to the policy of aggression conducted by imperialism and its accomplices, to continue the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in all their forms and manifestations, including Zionism, to come out for national independence and social progress,

Attaching great significance to the continuation of cooperation of both countries in establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East,

Confirming allegiance to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations Organization, including the principles of respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs,

Decided to conclude the present treaty and agreed on the following:

Article 1

The high contracting parties proclaim their resolve to develop steadily and strengthen friendship and cooperation between both states and peoples in the political, economic, military, scientific, technological, cultural and other spheres on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual advantage, respect for sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Article 2

The high contracting parties shall promote in every way the strengthening of universal peace and security of peoples, the relaxation of international tensions and its implementation in concrete forms of cooperation among states, the settlement of disputable questions by peaceful means, removing any manifestations of the policy of hegemonism and aggression from the practice of international relations.

The sides shall be cooperating intensively with each other in solving the tasks of ending the arms race, of achieving general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament under the effective international control.

Article 3

The high contracting parties guided by their belief in the equality of all peoples and states, regardless of race and religious beliefs, condemn colonialism, racism and Zionism as one of the forms and manifestations of racism, and reaffirm their resolve to wage tireless struggle against them. The sides will be cooperating with other states in supporting just aspirations of peoples in their struggle against imperialism for ultimate and complete elimination of colonialism and racial domination, for freedom and social progress.

Article 4

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall respect the policy of nonalignment pursued by the Syrian Arab Republic, which constitutes a major factor contributing to the preservation and consolidation of the international peace and security and to a lessening of international tensions.

The Syrian Arab Republic shall respect the peaceful foreign policy pursued by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, aimed at consolidating the friendship and cooperation with all the countries and peoples.

Article 5

The high contracting parties shall develop and broaden the practice of mutual exchange of opinions and regular consultations on questions of bilateral relations and international problems of interest to both sides, and above all on the problems of the Middle East. Consultations and exchanges of opinion shall be held at different levels, above all through meetings of the leading state figures of both sides.

Article 6

In cases of the emergence of situations jeopardizing peace or security of one of the parties or posing a threat to peace or violating peace and security in the whole world, the high contracting parties shall enter without delay into contact with each other with a view to coordinating their positions and to cooperation in order to remove the threat that has arisen and to restore the peace.

Article 7

The high contracting parties shall carry out close and comprehensive cooperation in assuring conditions for the preservation and development of the social and economic accomplishments of their peoples, for respecting the sovereignty of each of the two parties over their natural resources.

Article 8

The high contracting parties shall contribute to a steady consolidation and broadening of the mutually advantageous economic as well as scientific-technological cooperation and exchange of experience between them in the field of industry, agriculture, irrigation and water resources, utilization of oil and other natural resources, in the field of communications, transport and other economic sectors as well as in the training of national cadres. The sides undertake to broaden trade and maritime navigation between them on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit and the Most Favoured Nation treatment.

Article 9

The high contracting parties shall continue to develop their cooperation and exchange of experience in the field of science, art, literature, education, health, information, cinematography, tourism, sports and other fields.

The sides undertake to contribute to the expansion of contacts and cooperation between the organs of state power and mass-affiliation organization, including the trade union and other public organisation, enterprises, cultural and scientific establishments with a view to an increasingly more profound familiarization of the peoples of both countries with the life, work, experience and achievements of each other.

Article 10

The high contracting parties shall continue to develop cooperation in the military field on the basis of appropriate agreements concluded between them in the interests of strengthening their defence capacity.

Article 11

Each of the high contracting parties states that it shall not enter into alliances or participate in any groupings of states as well as in actions or activities directed against the other high contracting party.

Article 12

Each of the high contracting parties states that its obligations under the current international agreements do not contradict the provisions of this treaty, and undertakes not to conclude any international agreements which are incompatible with it.

Article 13

Any differences that may arise between the high contracting parties in the interpretation or application of any provision of this treaty shall be resolved on a bilateral basis, in the spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and respect.

Article 14

This treaty shall be effective for twenty years as of the day it enters into force.

If neither of the high contracting parties states six months prior to the expiry of the above mentioned period its desire to terminate the treaty, it shall remain effective for the next five years until one of the high contracting parties notifies in writing six months prior to the expiry of the current five-year period its intention to terminate it.

Article 15

This treaty is subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of the ratification instruments, which shall be done in Damascus.

Done in Moscow on October 8, 1980, in duplicate, each in Russian and Arabic languages, with both texts being equally authentic.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Leonid Brezhnev

For the Syrian Arab Republic
Hafiz Al-Asad

Commentary on Visit

LD081940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 8 Oct 80

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by (Vitaliy Sokolov) and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] We begin today's broadcast with a report from TASS on the signing in Moscow of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic. The treaty was signed by the Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Hafiz al-Asad.

The leading columns of the Syrian newspaper are publishing commentaries and editorials devoted to the friendship and cooperation which link Syria and the Soviet Union. The latest events in the Near East, says a commentary of the TISHRIN newspaper, impart especial significance to the visit to Moscow by Al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of Syria.

In diplomatic circles it is believed that the visit will grant the Soviet and Syrian leadership the opportunity to discuss the whole complex of the present problems in the Near East, the prospects of their development as well as the threat to security and stability in this region, following the move by the United States from a policy of detente to a policy of confrontation.

Everyone recognizes that the coordination of activities and cooperation between the Soviet Union and members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation can in contemporary conditions have a specific influence on the whole process of development of the situation in the Near East and on the correlation of forces in the region now and in the future.

Arutyunov on Relations

LD081936 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Rafeal Arutyunov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, has arrived in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit, leading a Syrian party and government delegation.

The press of Syria and other Arab countries is showing particular importance to this visit for a number of reasons. It comes at a time when the situation in the Middle East is becoming increasingly tense as a result of Israel's increasing aggressiveness and the machinations of the American military clique. During such critical periods, the right-thinking forces in the Arab nation always turn to their tested friend the Soviet Union, in order to coordinate action with it.

Syrian-Soviet cooperation had frequently proved its viability, not just in the interest of consolidating independence and securing social and economic progress in Syria, but also in defending the Arab interests as a whole. Relying on the support of the Soviet Union, Syria succeeded after the 1973 Middle East war in winning the acknowledgement that disengagement should definitely be followed by a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East dispute. When the As-Sadat regime signed the disengagement agreement with Israel, Syria remained for a further 100 days in a war with the aggressors and proved its steadfastness and courage and did not abandon the principles of a just settlement in the Middle East, including definite guarantees of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people and the withdrawal of the forces of the aggressors from all the occupied Arab territories.

On the basis of these very principles, the pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation was set up to resist the separate capitulatory agreements in the Middle East, and the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences in Rabat, Algiers and Tunis were based on them. Syria is now playing an effective role in mobilizing and unifying all the national forces of the Arab world to struggle against the collusion of Camp David and against the imperislist threats, and for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. In this noble activity Syria has always received, and continues to receive, backing from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Syrian Arab Republic--the people and the leadership--are grateful to the Soviet Union for its posture. A recent meeting of the central committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party decided to develop Soviet-Syrian relations comprehensively and to raise them to a new level of quality.

REJOINDER DENIES REPORT OF SOVIET OFFER OF ARMS TO IRAN

LD081534 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 8 Oct 80

["Rejoinder: Who Needs This Invention?"--TASS headline]

[Text] [No dateline received]--The American mass media has circulated reports alleging that the Soviet Union had recently offered Iran to supply it with Soviet arms and that the Iranian premier had rejected this proposal.

The authors of this latest shameless fabrication, that is being circulated in the United States, are acting obviously in the hope that something resembling truth can be obtained by piling one lie on another.

As to the real state of affairs, there have been no proposals from the Soviet side to Iran concerning arms deliveries and, consequently, the Iranian premier had nothing to reject.

Moscow Persian Report

NC081749 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The American mass media reported that allegedly some days ago the Soviet Union proposed to deliver Soviet arms to Iran and that allegedly Iran's prime minister rejected this proposal.

Apparently those who disseminated this gross lie in the United States think that if one lie is piled on another something similar to truth can be obtained, while the Soviet Union did not make any proposal on the delivery of arms to Iran, and, therefore, it is obvious that the Iranian prime minister could not have rejected it.

TASS REBUTS FORMER IRANIAN MINISTER'S CHARGE OF AIDING IRAQ

LD082204 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, TASS--TASS commentator Pavel Sizov writes:

Former Iranian Defence Minister Mostafa Chamran has been posing in an inenviable role of supplier of false provocative rumors in the spirit of rabid anti-Sovietism.

In an interview published by FRANCE PRESSE, which was then reprinted in the pages of Iranian Tehran TIMES, the former foreign minister asserts that among the Iraqi troops operating against Iran there are tanks with Soviet military personnel." [quotes as received]

These absurd and ill-intentioned falsehoods have nothing in common with reality. From the very beginning of the events on the Iranian-Iraqi border the Soviet Union stated its noninterference and has strictly abided by this position ever since. It has repeatedly expressed its regret over the clash occurring between two Moslem peoples which can only benefit the imperialist circles. The Soviet Union stands for a rapid political settlement to the conflict via negotiations. It has repeatedly stressed that war cannot and must not be the means of resolving disputes between states.

The broad international public and the world press, including that of Arab countries, directly state that the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq is above all in the hegemonist interests of the United States which use it to fan up military tensions in the Persian Gulf area.

Mostafa Chamran is doing a bad service to the Iranian people by diverting in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict--U.S. imperialism, and that is why he is now playing into the hands of those interested in fomenting enmity and destabilizing the situation in the Near and Middle East.

IRAQI, IRANIAN REPORTS ON MILITARY SITUATION CITED

LD081910 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Oct, TASS--The general military command of Iraq says in its regular communique that military actions between Iraq and Iran continued during the past day.

Iranian aircraft raided civilian targets in Suleymania Province and in the city of Kirkuk.

Iraqi planes, the communique says, made yesterday massive strikes against Iranian territory, destroying a space communications station in Asadabad, causing damage to the airport in Dezful and bombing an industrial district in Andimeshke (Khuzestan) where the railway station was destroyed and fuel depots set on fire. Iraqi aircraft destroyed a telecentre in Abadan, two power stations in Mesied-Suleiman (Khuzestan), and attacked a concentration of enemy transportation facilities, and armoured troops in Dehloran.

The INA news agency reports from Muhammar (Khorramshahr) that Iraqi special units established full control over the port and are now pressing back the enemy in the center of the city.

Tehran, 8 Oct, TASS--According to radio and press reports Iraqi aviation continued throughout yesterday bombing residential districts of Andimeshke, Bandar-Gonaweh, Abadan, Ahwaz, Herremabad and other Iranian cities. There are many killed and wounded among civilians.

News agencies report referring to a statement by Tehran Mayor M. Tawassoli that more than 30,000 Tehran residents are to begin military training in a few days' time. In its communiques the Iranian military command reports successful actions by Iranian troops practically all along the frontline. More than 150 Iraqi soldiers were killed in the suburbs of Khorramshahr, as a result of successful combat operations by Iranian troops and intensive fire by Iranian artillery, the news agency PARS says, Iraqi troops in Khuzestan Province are retreating all along the front.

At the same time it is noted in the Iranian capital that Iraqi aviation has sharply stepped up its activity lately and its raids on Tehran have become more frequent.

Rome, 8 Oct, TASS--The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel has circulated a statement expressing serious concern over the continued armed clashes between Iran and Iraq. It is said in a statement that the imperialist circles of the USA are interested in the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

They are looking for a pretext for military intervention in the region in order to capture oil deposits and to overthrow anti-imperialist regimes. Interference by imperialism poses a threat to peace in the Middle East as well as throughout the world.

The Communist Party of Israel, the statement says, strongly condemns the position of Israeli ruling circles which are instigating the United States to military intervention and the seizure of the Persian Gulf. Adventurist plans for Israel's participation in the planned military intervention of the USA should put on guard all those who hold dear peace and the security of Israel.

BANI-SADR INTERVIEW TO LE MONDE CITED

LD081524 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 8 Oct, TASS--"Ever since the downfall of the shah's regime, the USA has not ceased conspiring against Iran in an attempt to stifle our revolution," Iranian President Bani-Sadr said in an interview with the newspaper LE MONDE.

"The freezing of the Iranian assets at the banks, the embargo on the delivery of commodities and the stirring up of the armed conflict are aimed at undermining our economy, at breaking the Iranian people's will to remain outside the sphere of U.S. influence, at overthrowing the Islamic revolutionary regime and at installing in power a government consisting of U.S. lackeys similar to Bakhtiar, former prime minister of the shah's regime."

Bani-Sadr also pointed out that the USA was directly involved in stirring up the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS ON YEPISHEV VISIT TO ALGERIA

LD071219 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed and TASS reports: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and the party accompanying him left for the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria on 4 October, 1980, for an official friendly visit on the invitation of the Algerian Ministry of National Defense.

Army General A.A. Yepishev was seen off at Shermetyevo Airport by Col Gen M.C. Sobolev, Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, Lt Gen Avn L.L. Batekhin and other generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Army General A.A. Yepishev was also seen off by Al-'Ayyashi Yakir, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, and Lt Col R. Ait-Idir, army, navy and air force attache to the Algerian Embassy in the USSR.

Algiers, 4 Oct (TASS)--Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and the party accompanying him arrived in Algeria today on an official friendly visit.

The guests were met at the capital's airport by Col Mohammed 'Allal, member of the National Liberation Front Party Central Committee and chief of the Algerian National People's Army Political Commissariat Directorate, and other officials.

In the afternoon Army General A.A. Yepishev and the members of the delegation he heads visited the Alya Central Cemetery and laid wreaths at the grave of President Houari Boumediene and Algerian fighters who fell in the struggle for the Algerian people's independence.

AL-QADHDHAFI REMARKS ON U.S. AGGRESSION IN GULF CITED

LD081338 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Oct, TASS--Leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, speaking at a meeting on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the evacuation of Italian colonialists from Libya, has strongly criticized the United States' policy in the area of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has said that American imperialism seeks to strengthen its positions in the area in order to prepare a new aggression against progressive Arab states. For the purpose, the United States is creating a broad network of its military bases in Egypt, Somalia, in the Persian Gulf area, it is strengthening and arming Israel, the main advanced post of American imperialism in the Middle East.

The Libyan leader emphasized that in these complicated conditions the Arab states should overcome their differences and pool their efforts to give a rebuff to the dangerous plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. Unity of the Arab nation, Al-Qadhdhafi said is an earnest of successful struggle against enemies of the Arab people. [as received]

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed to the heightened threat of U.S. direct interference into affairs of independent states of the region. In this connection, the Libyan leader called for resolute actions against the U.S. military presence in the Middle East.

Touching upon the question of unity with Syria Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed to the pressing need of unification of the two states in the interests of the struggle against forces of reaction and imperialism.

EGYPT CARRIES OUT 'PROVOCATIVE' ACT AGAINST NOVOYE VREMYA

LD081212 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct, TASS--The Egyptian authorities have carried out a provocative action against the bureau of the Soviet "NEW TIMES" [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly in Cairo.

Early in the morning on October 6, the bureau premises were occupied by a duty detail of the police and the security forces and high-handedly searched without a warrant for the search being produced. All the documents of the bureau, the stamps and blanks have been confiscated. The police, who took part in the raid, said that it was being carried out on the personal instructions of ARE Minister of the Interior N. Isma'il.

The staff members of the weekly--Soviet citizens and members of their families--were brought under police guard to the airport and on the same day sent out of Egypt.

Thus, the point at issue is a fresh act of arbitrary rule undertaken by the Egyptian authorities.

PRAVDA REPORTS ARREST OF EGYPTIAN POLITICIAN AZ-ZAYAT

LD081317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Arrests in Cairo"]

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct--Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam az-Zayat, a well-known Egyptian politician and public figure and chairman of the Egyptian-Soviet friendship society, was arrested in Cairo yesterday. This became known from an emergency statement issued here by the Committee for the Defense of Political Freedoms of the National Progressive (Left) Party of Egypt. It says that the reason for Az-Zayat's arrest and his whereabouts are unknown.

For a number of years Az-Zayat held the posts of first secretary of the Arab Socialist Union and Egyptian deputy prime minister. Later, as the statement notes, he became a prominent member of the national coalition that united representatives of various forces in Egyptian society which reject the present leadership's political course. Az-Zayat recently finished work on the book "Where Is Egypt Going?", which exposed the unconstitutional nature of many government actions. The book was confiscated by the security service, although, the statement by the National Progressive Party notes, there are no laws in Egypt banning such actions.

Cairo, 5 Oct--Egypt's security organs have arrested 52 Egyptian citizens. They are accused of "communist activity." As MENA reports, those arrested include workers, office workers and students.

TYSOVSKIY COMMENTS ON ISRAELI-ECYPTIAN TIES, JONES VISIT

LD082216 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 8 Oct 80

["Vanity Fair in the Camp David Fold"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tysovskiy writes:

Many political observers watching the developments in the Middle East area get the impression that the territory of Israel, Egypt and the Sinai Peninsula lying between them has been turned into a huge oriental bazaar. Everything is for sale at this bazaar wholesale and retail: national sovereignty and bases, motley "benefits" with "privileges" and the principles of nonalignment. Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Premier Begin are the most articulate promoters, Egyptian and Israeli generals are traders and there is only one buyer--the Pentagon. In Tel Aviv and in Cairo high-ranking Pentagon representatives are being given red carpet treatment and welcomed with strains of military bands. After that bargaining starts. The currency used is dollars and the latest types of armaments.

Last year Begin uttered casually that he would not mind concluding a military pact with the United States. Israel's Defence Minister Weizman said somewhat later that Washington taking anti-Iranian actions need not even ask Tel Aviv's consent to the use of Israeli bases and military facilities--they will be granted to Washington without delay. Such pronouncements were favourably received in Washington, but this caused concern on the banks of the Nile for Begin was clearly getting ahead of As-Sadat in the competition for being in high favour with the White House. And the Egyptian president became active intensively: He came out with lavish promises of Egyptian lands to serve as U.S. military bases. As a result, the Pentagon got the air base Garb al-Kahira situated close to Cairo, a similar base in Wadi-Kena in Lower Egypt and, finally, an air and naval base in Ras-Banas on the Red Sea coast. In return, As-Sadat was promised a new large consignment of weapons. The Cairo circles were jubilant...

The Western mass media started mentioning a certain "change" of the strategic emphasis in the United States' relations with its Camp David partners in Egypt's favour. This was too much for Begin to bear; he had no intention of tolerating any encroachments even from his ally, Egypt, on the "special relationship" that has long since formed between the United States and Israel. And late in September of this year, the Israeli premier came out again with the proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral pact with the United States and besides that deemed it possible to grant to the Pentagon the right of use of bases in the Sinai. Two birds were thus killed with one stone: An effort to please the White House was made, while at the same time it was reminded to As-Sadat that while the bases in the Sinai have not gone to Egypt, Israel will be disposing of them as it sees fit. And it is characteristic that Cairo did not even attempt to protest, being aware that this would be useless.

An important customer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the USA General Jones, visited Egypt and Israel a few days ago. He listened with pleasure to Egyptian generals who were one after another offering to the U.S. Army additional "privileges" for conducting aggressive actions against peoples of the Middle East, praised their zeal and left for Tel Aviv. The press hastened to describe the talks between Jones and Begin as the continuation of the "strategic dialogue" on the matters of further reinforcement of the military political axis Tel Aviv-Washington. Political observers turned their eyes again to the Egyptian part of the Middle Eastern bazaar expecting a reply move from As-Sadat.

But Egyptian traders are silent, casting about for what else they could offer to the insatiable envoys of the Pentagon. And they practically have nothing more to offer: The bases have already been promised, sovereignty of "independent" Egypt had been sold out, the principles of nonalignment which Egypt followed in President an-Nasirs lifetime had been trampled under foot. What only remains is to join the NATO bloc and no one will be surprised if As-Sadat takes such a step, wishing to get American largess.

TIMOSHKIN VIEWS PLO STANCE IN GULF CONFLICT

LD082106 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary in "The Palestinian Arab People" feature]

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sent a personal letter to Fidel Castro, president of the Republic of Cuba, in his capacity as chairman of the conference of the nonaligned states held in Havana. In this letter he explained the PLO stand in the Iranian-Iraqi dispute. The essence of this stand comes down to the fact that the PLO firmly calls for the immediate halt of the bloodshed between the two countries and the two peoples and for resolving the dispute by political means.

The immediate interest of the PLO and the entire Palestinian people in this is obvious. The Iranian revolution is a firm ally of the Palestinian revolution, and the Iraqi Republic is one of the props of the Palestinian resistance movement. Accordingly, the mutual weakening as a result of the armed dispute does not conform in anyway with the interests of the struggle for the just cause of the Palestinian people. Add to this the fact that the continuation of the dispute between the allies of the Palestinian resistance movement creates possibilities for direct military intervention in this dispute by American imperialism with all negative consequences that might arise in relation to the peoples of this region. Naturally the Zionist enemy would also benefit from the complexity of the situation in the Middle East as a result of the Iranian-Iraqi dispute. Tel Aviv would immediately increase its aggressive activity against the Palestinian resistance movement in Lebanon. Thus, the fact that the dispute between Iran and Iraq weakens their backing and assistance to the Palestinian resistance movement and that ultimately the Iranian-Iraqi dispute distracts the attention of the countries of the Arab and the Islamic world from resolving the most important and the most pressing tasks of the common struggle against American imperialism and the Zionist enemy is also taken into account. In this event too the interests of the Palestinian resistance movement suffer and specific losses would be inflicted on its stands in the struggle for the triumph of the just cause of the entire Palestinian people.

The PLO stand is shared and supported by all the friends and allies of the Palestinian people. The Soviet Union joins the ranks of the PLO. As Leonid Brezhnev stated, the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi dispute can only please those who dislike the unity of the anti-imperialist forces in the Middle East, who want to impose their control over Mideast oil and who are dreaming of turning Iran once again into a military base and a police region for imperialism.

BEREZHNOY VIEWS NIGERIAN REFUSAL TO INCREASE OIL OUTPUT FOR U.S.

LD081852 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 8 Oct 80

["What is Behind the Growth of the United States Appetite for Nigeria's Oil"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, TASS--TASS commentator on economic matters Yuriy Berezhnoy writes:

As it became known, Nigerian President Shehu Shagari while staying on an official visit to Washington on October 7-8 rejected the attempts of the head of the U.S. administration Carter to convince him to increase Nigeria's output of oil. And though details of the talks are kept secret, observers, specifically American ones, note that the talks were proceeding in the atmosphere of serious differences. Perhaps the most acute one among these differences is directly connected with the petroleum problem and therefore caused particular concern in the circles that are close to petroleum monopolies.

The question, naturally, arises what is behind the wish of the United States to be receiving more oil from Nigeria which is the second biggest exporter of fuel to the United States after Saudi Arabia, as it is. Every day one million out of 2.2 million barrels of oil extracted in Nigeria goes to the American Continent. Oil from Nigeria accounts for 16 percent of the entire oil imports of the United States.

It can be said outright that the appetite of U.S. imperialism for quality Nigerian oil increased particularly after Washington's actually uncontrolled domination over natural wealth of Iran has come to an end. And this interest in Nigerian oil did not decrease even though the capitalist market was sufficiently supplied with oil by the autumn of this year.

It should be noted that the United States which is not at all poor in oil has no wish of increasing extraction of its own oil. What is more, the United States is conserving on purpose its oil sources. Foreign experts estimated that monopolies already brought into reserve storages more than 960 million barrels of oil from developing countries. The United States alone intends to bring another one billion barrels of oil to underground reservoirs before 1986.

All this cannot but cause concern in Nigeria, and not only there. Going by reports about the talks, President Shehu Shagari stressed that such reserves can easily be used for undermining prices in the world petroleum market.

It should be noted that such a policy of the petroleum monopolies of the capitalist world reflects the aim that the United States has set itself long ago, that of prolonging to the utmost the possibility of exploiting oil resources of others which is of advantage for the United States not only in the economic, but also in the strategic aspect. This was confirmed by Washington's attempt during a serious aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf zone, to bring pressure on Nigeria so as to make it increase the extraction and sale of oil.

True to its neocolonialist aspirations, the United States would like to keep that large West African country as its raw material appendage. In these conditions it is very important for Nigeria to decide on the correct line in its policy and economic development so that imperialism could not hamper its efforts aimed at the consolidation of the national economy and at radical improvement of the life of the people.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL MARKS THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF CONSTITUTION

LD081515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "State of the Entire People"]

[Summary] It is 3 years since the adoption of the new USSR Constitution enshrining the achievements of the new stage in establishing a communist socioeconomic formation. "At the CPSU's initiative and on the basis of the innovatory ideas it had elaborated, in 1977 the Constitution of the world's first socialist state of all the people--the state which, under new conditions, is worthily continuing the great creative mission of building a classless communist society--was prepared and adopted."

The Sovet state is truly a state of all the people, and its policy is close and comprehensive to the people.

Our state's tasks formulated in the fundamental law show that socialism is the most humane society in history and that the state is managed by the working masses themselves, through the soviets of people's deputies. "The composition of the soviets is a mirror of the social structure of socialist society and an expression of its growing social homogeneity, and of the people's strengthening social, ideological-political and international cohesion around Lenin's party and their native Soviet power.

"The indestructible unity of the party and people is manifested particularly powerfully in the society of developed socialism, under the conditions of the state of all the people and of mature socialist democracy. The facts of our life convincingly refute absurd bourgeois and revisionist fabrications about the 'party dictatorship' allegedly existing in the USSR. The CPSU is a detachment of more than 17 million of the most vigorous and aware representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligensia, the flesh of the flesh of the working people, their militant political vanguard loyally serving their interests.

"Being, under the Constitution, the leading and guiding nucleus of Soviet society and its political system, the CPSU is working persistently to improve socialist democracy daily and to implement the behest of the great Lenin regarding the enlistment initially of the majority of working people and then of each and every citizen, to the management of the state."

On the threshold of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the 26th CPSU Congress, the tasks of further consolidating the Soviet state of all the people are becoming particularly important and the masses' increasing involvement in the management of the affairs of society and the state is the vital concern of the party and all its organizations and the lofty duty of every communist.

TRIAL OF VIKTOR KAPITANCHUK CONTINUES

Submission of Evidence

LD081724 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Matvey Belov wrotes: This afternoon, court hearings continued on the criminal case of Viktor Kapitanchuk. The open hearings began this morning in the Moscow City Court. Viktor Kapitanchuk, who had worked as head of the laboratory of the all-Russian Art Scientific-Restoration Centre (Moscow) stands accused of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda which represent a criminal offence provided for by the first part of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

The court heard, as witnesses, Lev Regelson, convicted on another criminal charge, as well as Nazarenko, Shadrina, Prikhodko and others. It follows from the evidence presented to the court that in the period from 1975 to 1979 Viktor Kapitanchuk together with Yakunin, Regelson and other accomplices had prepared, multiplied and distributed a whole set of slanderous documents denigrating the Soviet system and, through foreigners hostile to the Soviet Union, had illegally forwarded them abroad for active utilisation by the imperialist circles and propaganda centres for the pursuit of their anti-Soviet campaigns.

In their evidence the witnesses confirmed Kapitanchuk's participation in preparing and spreading such anti-Soviet documents as "Statement for the Press in Connection With Entry Into 'HAIC'" [Helsinki Agreement Implementation Committee] of October 19, 1977, as well as letters and statements dated January 4, May 18, 1978, and February 4, 1979.

All these documents filed by the court contain slanderous falsehoods about some "political reprisals" alleged to be pursued in the USSR on a planned basis, assertions about an allegedly illegal prosecution in different times as criminals of persons not for some specific crimes but rather for their political and reilgious convictions.

These and other letters and addresses cited during the hearings in the Kapitanchuk case, there are false assertions to the effect that allegedly organs of authority in the Soviet Union resort, with regard to certain individuals, to "psychiatric reprisals", and that healthy people are alleged to be deiberately put mental institutions for their convictions and are being subjected to physical violence there. [sentence as received] In other documents, he calumnied the USSR Constitution, crudely distorting the policy of the church, denied the democratism of the developed socialist society and subjected to rude attacks the constitutional rights of Soviet citizens.

As follows from the evidence submitted to the court, Viktor Kapitanchuk maintained relations with a number of foreign correspondents accredited in Moscow and with other citizens of capitalist countries hostile to the USSR, including such newsmen as Val, Kent, Le-Galle, Miletic, Mydens, Ruane, Reppert, Sutter, Sveberg, Hostad, Hutter, Schipler, Evans and others. With their pariticipation, Kapitanchuk repeatedly organized gatherings both in his Moscow home and at his likeminded accomplices, during which he distributed slanderous documents and commented on their contents as well as made oral statements slandering the Soviet state and social system, and passed over to the above foreign newsmen for broad distribution in the West documents of the above-mentioned nature supplied by him. As a result of this, the slanderous utterances by Kapitanchuk and the documents spread by him of similar contents were used by bourgeois propaganda against the USSR.

Today, Viktor Kapitanchuk made a statement in which he fully admitted his guilt in having committed a criminal offence provided for by Part One of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Guilty Plea

LD081316 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Matvey Belov writes: Viktor Kapitanchuk, who appeared in the morning today before the Moscow City Court on a charge of criminal offence, has pleaded fully guilty.

Addressing the trial in open court Viktor Kapitanchuk, who worked as head of a laboratory of the all-Russian Artistic Scientific-Restoration Centre, said:

"I plead fully guilty to carrying out in written and oral form anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda for weakening Soviet power in the course of 1975-1979 while living in the city of Moscow".

He also pleaded guilty to systematically producing, multiplying and circulating materials containing slanderous fabrications, calumniating the Soviet state and public system, together with Gleb Yakunin and Lev Regelson, who were convicted earlier, as well as other persons. He also pleaded guilty to sending the above-said materials in the same period in various ways for mass circulation in the West, where they were actively used by anti-Soviet organizations and propaganda centres in carrying out hostile actions against the Soviet state, about which he knew even before he was called to account.

Addressing the court today, Viktor Kapitanchuk said: "I plead guilty to assisting by my criminal actions foreign anti-Soviet centres and organizations in carrying out hostile activity against the Soviet Union."

"By these actions", Viktor Kapitanchuk said, "I inflicted damage to the Soviet state, about which I am very sorry."

As follows from the indictment read out today, Viktor Kapitanchuk pleaded fully guilty in the course of the investigation to the crime perpetrated by him, declared his wholehearted repentance of his misdeeds, condemned the anti-Soviet activity which was pursued by him, and renounced its continuation.

Kapitanchuk has today turned over to the court a statement for the press and asked to publish it.

An examination of witnesses was today held in the trial in open court in the criminal case of Viktor Kapitanchuk.

Evidence Review, Verdict Considerations

LD090930 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Mativey Belov writes: The open trial of Viktor Kapitanchuk in Moscow's City Court continues on the second day. The court considered material evidence, presented by the prosecution, expert findings and other documents. It follows from them that the forgeries, concocted and distributed by Kapitanchuk together with his associates, were used in the West by anti-Soviet publications VOLNOYE SLOVO, POSEV, VESTNIK RKHD, NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO, RELIGIYA I ATEIZM V SSSR, KHRONIKA ZASHCHITIY PRAV V SSSR and also by the broadcasting stations the Voice of America, Deutsche Welle, Liberty for hostile actions against the USSR.

As a result of Kapitanchuk's criminal actions the publishing house of the anti-Soviet "Washington Research Centre" issued and distributed in the West over ten English and Russian language collections with items discrediting the Soviet order, which were actively used by imperialist quarters of the United States and a number of West European countries and also foreign anti-Soviet organisations and subversive centres for actions hostile to the Soviet Union and intervention into its internal affairs.

The accused confirmed that through Yakunin and Regelson he had maintained criminal relations with the editor of the "Washington Research Centre," Deykin. "Yakunin and I," Kapitanchuk said, "had reached an understanding to the effect that all the documents we manufactured on the status of believers in the USSR were forwarded to Deykin."

The protocols of the examination of criminal cases in archives, copies of verdicts of courts and other items, attached to the criminal case of Kapitanchuk, of the verification of individuals, who were mentioned by the accused in his concoctions as allegedly innocent victims of their beliefs, attest to the fact that these persons were brought to criminal responsibility and rightly sentenced for specific criminal offences (embezzlement of state property, illegal possession of arms, etc) and that the information distributed by Kapitanchuk about them was slanderous.

The court examined extracts from case histories and reports from psychiatric institutions with regard to those persons whom Kapitanchuk refers to in his forgeries. It follows from these documents that Kapitanchuk's allegations on "psychiatric reprisals" in the USSR are slanderous, since the persons he mentioned have really been suffering from mental diseases for prolonged periods and in view of this were treated in psychiatrical hospitals. Psychiatrists from Moscow's psychoneurological dispensaries, interrogated as witnesses in court, utterly refuted Kapitanchuk's concoctions and stressed that his slanderous fabrications had discredited the activity of Soviet psychiatrical institutions.

Kapitanchuk confessed to the manufacture, duplication and distribution of the above-mentioned items. It was emphasized during the open trial of Viktor Kapitanchuk that his conduct, full confession of his guilt, both in the investigation and in court, detailed testimony on the circumstances of his criminal actions helped to establish the truth in the case. The court listened to the speeches of the procurator and defence counsel.

In his last plea Kapitanchuk said: "I fully repent of the perpetrated crime, I denounce my criminal activity and with full responsibility reassure the investigating bodies and the court that in the future I shall never engage in such activity, but shall try through my labour to make up for the damage I have inflicted upon the Soviet state and people."

The court retired to consider the verdict.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEATH OF P.M. MASHEROV

Zimyanin Funeral Address

LD082338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Today, working people in Belorussia bade farewell to Petr Mironovich Masherov, the prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee on his last journey. The coffin with the deceased's body was placed in the building of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Representatives of labor kollektivs of the republic, workers in party, local administrative and social organizations, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, servicemen in the Soviet Army, students and schoolchildren passed the coffin. Delegations from Moscow, Leningrad, fraternal union republics and a group of Soviet cosmonauts (?honored) the bright memory of Petr Mironovich Masherov. A delegation from the PZPR Central Committee headed by Zielinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat also attended.

Leaders of the Belorussian Communist Party and the government of the republic then took the coffin with the body of Petr Mironovish Masherov to Lenin Square and set it on a pedestal.

The funeral gathering was opened by the chairman of the government commission, Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Then Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary made a speech. He said that a prominent party and state figure of our country, a loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people has left life in an untimely way in the very flush of his creative powers, a man of great achievements whose feats and labor were noted by the highest awards of the motherland, the titles of Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor. Our whole party, our socialist motherland of many nationalities, together with the communists and working people of the Belorussian SSR is experiencing sorrow at this great loss. The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express deep sympathy to the Central Committee of the Belorussian CP, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, communists and all working people of the republic on the great sorrow which has befallen them.

Comrade Zimyanin conveyed the deep condolences of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the death of Petr Mironovish Masherov, a remarkable man and communist, an active militant for our party's cause. All the working life of Petr Mironovich Masherov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Zimyanin continued, was wholly linked with the Communist Party and its titanic activity to implement the ideas of Leninism and to build a communist society in our country.

He became a communist in the turbulent year of 1943. Petr Mironovich showed his limitless loyalty to the party's cause in battles against the German fascist invaders. He was one of the first organizers of the partisan movement and communist underground in Belorussia. In the party ranks Petr Mironovich Masherov grew and confirmed himself as the one called on to be leader of the youth of Belorussia, and later as a talented partisan and party leader. He was elected as secretary of the Minsk Obkom and first secretary of the Brest Obkom. He worked fruitfully for more than 20 years in the republican CP Central Committee. In all sectors where he was sent by the party, Petr Mironovich Masherov worked selflessly with characteristic initiative, energy and persistence and not sparing his strength.

The remarkable qualities of Petr Mironovich Masherov as a party figure, his varied abilities were shown in the truest form in the post of first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian CP. For many years Petr Mironovich was elected candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Working at the Leninist stage of our party under the leadership of Comrade Brezhnev he actively implemented the general line of the party, its domestic and foreign policy. Great successes by working people of Belorussia in solving economic and social tasks set by the party, in developing science and culture in the republic, are connected with the name of Petr Mironovich Masherov. Everywhere he showed [word indistinct] creative energy and the ability to inspire and mobilize people.

The son of a Belorussian peasant, Zor Mironovich Masherov was closely connected with the land and people of Belorussia throughout his life and won the deep respect and love of working people in the republic, and all Soviet people. Petr Mironovich Masherov made a great contribution to the cause of the international education of working people, to strengthening the fraternal friendship of the Belorussian people with the great Russian people and with all peoples of our great Soviet motherland.

In all business he was noted for high party responsibility and principle, efficiency and modesty. He was a man of great personal charm with a warm heart.

Today we are saying goodbye to Petr Mironovich Masherov with sorrow in our hearts and we express our most sincere and deep feelings of condolence to the relatives and loved ones of the deceased on their great loss. The bright memory of Petr Mironovich Masherov, a loyal son of the Communist Party and Soviet people, who gave his life to serving the interests of the party and people, the great cause of building communism, will remain in the hearts of Soviet people forever.

Minsk Report

LD080920 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 2130 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpt] From the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers announce with profound sorrow to communists, working people and the whole Belorussian people that Petr Mironovich Masherov, noted worker of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, outstanding organizer of the party and Soviet construction in Belorussia, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor, tragically perished in a car accident, during the fulfillment of official duties on 4 October 1980.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR

PRAVDA Obituary

Comparison of the item entitled "Candidate Politburo Member P.M. Masherov Dies in Car Crash" found on page R 1 of the Political & Social Developments section of the 6 Oct Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the obituary of Petr Mironovich Masherov published on page 2 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 October 1980 reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits paragraph one and begins: [Text] Petr Mironovich Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died tragically in a car accident on 4 October 1980. The heart of...

Penultimate paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...of Soviet people.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, D.A. Kunayev, A. Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, M.P. Georgadze, T.Ya. Kiselev, N.S. Patolichev, A.N. Aksenov, V.I. Brovikov, V.A. Gvozdev, N.I. Dementey, M.M. Zaytsev, Yu.B. Kolokolov, A.T. Kuzmin, M.I. Lagir, V.A. Mikulich, V.F. Mitskevich, Ya.P. Nikulkin, N.N. Polozov, I.Ye. Polyakov, L.S. Firisanov, I.F. Yakushev, V. Ye. Lobanok, K.M. Platonov, N.L. Snezhkova, L.G. Kletskov, Ye.Ye. Sokolov, V.V. Prishchepchik, S.M. Shabashov, Yu. M. Khusainov, G.G. Bartoshevich, N.A. Borisevich, I.F. Klimov, Ye.I. Klimchenko, V.A. Ralko and Ye.I. Skurko (Maksimtank).

'DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY' FOR WEST SIBERIAN WEALTH VIEWED

LD081517 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Academician A. Trofimuk, first deputy chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department: "Development Strategy"]

[Excerpt] Our successes in opening West Siberia's natural wealth are tremendous. But will we be able to continue to make headway at so rapid a pace? The question is a serious one. Over the past decade the amount of test drilling in the region has lagged farther and farther behind the drilling of producing wells. However paradoxical it may seem, prospecting of the most promising region is carried out worse than prospecting of the country's other oil-bearing provinces. The trend toward a reduction in prospecting and survey work has begun to manifest itself increasingly markedly as oil extraction has grown. Why is this? Some people in ministries and central planning organs thought that the main thing now is to keep pumping it up. That kind of strategic shortsightedness is fraught with serious consequences. The preparation of reserves for development and exploitation is already lagging behind. So what about the future? One would think that the departments concerned should urgently revise their hasty ideas; however, there is no sign of that presently. The leaders of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry have effectively ducked out of prospecting work in West Siberia. While the USSR Ministry of Geology is incapable of doing things properly here, since its subunits are, by comparison, more poorly equipped with hardware and machinery. The USSR Gosplan clearly needs to study the problem at an interdepartmental level and make the requisite amendments to the program for the region's development by appropriately allocating capital investments and material and technical resources.

A sharp expansion of prospecting and survey work is also necessitated by another factor of extreme importance in the long term. So far all the deposits in the West Siberian plain have been found in formations dating from 100 million-185 million years ago. A number of authoritative geologists believe that more ancient rocks also have potential. The first deep wells drilled in the south of the West Siberian plain confirm the forecasts. What follows from this? The amount of deep drilling must be increased. That strategic trend is particularly necessary in East Siberia. The area favorable for oil and gas there is of just as much interest as the West Siberain territories. However, there has been very little surveying performed there. It must be remembered right now that the prospecting and development of this new region will require the use of more efficient drilling equipment and powerful means of transport.

It is appropriate to remark at this point that the problem of creating machines for work under the conditions of the oil and gas-bearing regions of Siberia and the north has long been acute. So far we have had to rely on aircraft. Many kind words have been written and TV reports filmed in our country about the winged helpers of geologists and oilmen. It has become the established opinion that helicopters are irreplaceable both now and in the future. But is this a good thing? It is too expensive! For instance, it costs as much to move a complete drilling unit 70-100 km as it does to produce it. Transport costs account for 34-50 percent of production costs in West Siberia. That is several times higher than in the European part of the country. And the difference is still greater for East Siberia. The reduction of the costs of delivering equipment and materials is one of the main tasks, and its resolution promises to save billions.

It seems that two paths should be followed here. Aviation machine building must give oilmen helicopters capable of transporting drilling rigs considerable distances without the rigs being completely dismantled. Then the preparation of rigs for work would be sharply accelerated and therefore the efficiency of equipment utilization would increase. At the same time there is a growing demand for northern versions of more powerful ground vehicles. [paragraph continues]

The Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building were instructed many years ago to create such machines. Quite enough time has passed, but nevertheless nothing substantial has appeared. It is time at last to call to task the leaders responsible for this sector of work. Transport's need to take large and heavy freight will become still more acute in the next 5-year plan. Already, not only prospectors and producers, but also the oil refinery workers whose enterprises are springing up on Siberian soil, symbolizing the new stage in its development, need it.

The cornerstone of the economic efficiency of the Siberian region's development is the comprehensive utilization of the resources recovered. Take casinghead gas, for instance. A huge quantity of it is still being flared off. However, certain varieties of this component are of unique value to the petrochemical industry. In recent years there has been an appreciably more proprietorial attitude toward casinghead gas. With the commissioning of the Pravdinskiy, the Yuzhnobalykskiy and the two Nizhnevartovsk gas refineries the number of flares is decreasing. Casinghead gas fuels the Surgutskaya GRES and is piped to the Kuzbass. However, overall the problem is still a long way from solved. Our economic leaders' mentality is, as it were, programmed to take whatever is closest. The task of fully refining casinghead gas was hindered at the stage of good intentions and scientific forecasts. It is not proposed to implement the task in the next few years. I think that in this case the wisdom of the argument that "you can't eat bread without making crumbs" is extremely dubious. Especially as the "crumbs" are billions of cubic meters of an extremely valuable natural raw material, reserves of which cannot be renewed.

In this connection mention must also be made of another, equally important aspect of the problem--increasing oil and gas recovery and reducing losses during extraction and transportation. Increasing a stratum's yield is equivalent to discovering many new deposits. The country's oil extraction workers have accumulated the rich experience of active recovery methods. Scientists and practical workers are called upon to make more energetic use of the whole arsenal of means of improving the recovery ratio. This reserve ought to be officially sanctioned in planning the growth of oil extraction.

As is well known, gas consumption varies at different times of the year. Some months there is an acute shortage, whereas in summer, for instance, there are surpluses. The ideal solution would be to create gas storage facilities. That would ensure stable supplies for consumers. Moreover, particular sections of gas piepline could be shut down for maintenance as necessary without interrupting fuel and raw material supplies. Clearly, it is not possible to make do merely by constructing artificial storage facilities. The utilization of underground cavities as gas storage facilities offers great advantages. The quest for such natural facilities is a serious practical task for geologists.

The scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department have elaborated the "Siberia" scientific program. This covers the focal problems of making comprehensive use of resources. Targeted programs have been formulated for each region. The section entitled "The Oil and Gas of West and East Siberia" generalizes measures to further develop the Tyumen oil and gas province and substantiates the possibility of creating a new oil base in more easterly regions. In our view, the "Siberia" program ought to be coordinated with a general program for the country's scientific and technical progress and to be a component part of such a program. The idea is that every 5 years a detailed document would be drawn up envisaging the completion of particular stages. In this way science's plans would be reflected in the state plans. The USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department has passed on to the USSR Gosplan its proposals for the further economic development of the Baykal-Amur railroad zone. "Siberia's" other targeted programs should also be considered at that level of cooperation.

The result of the past decade of development of the Siberian oil and gas provinces is the creation of the real preconditions for the region's comprehensive development. It is now important to fully overcome the elements of haphazardness [stikhiynost] and certain economic leaders' desire to "skim off the cream" and spend funds without especially counting them. One would think that the 11th 5-Year Plan ought to be the start of a new, more considered and comprehensively substantiated development strategy.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES RALLY COMMISSIONING UZBEK CHEMICAL COMPLEX

LD081341 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Unique Complex Commissioned: Celebrations in Chirchik"]

[Excerpt] Today is a festive occasion for the Uzbek chemical workers' city. Chirchik's working people have received with immense gratification the greetings message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in which he warmly congratulated those who participated in the construction and commissioning of the complex for the production of caprolactam and ammonium sulfate in the Elektrokhimprom Association upon the shock construction project's successful completion. A gala rally was held on 25 September to celebrate this event.

The rally was opened by M.M. Musakhanov, first secretary of the Tashkentskiy Obkom.

The text of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings message was read out by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politiburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, to the accompaniment of tumultuous and continuous applause. He stressed that this document is yet more graphic evidence of the unflagging concern of the party and of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally, for the development of the republic's national economy and for increasing Soviet people's prosperity. The warm words contained in the greetings message call on those who participated in the construction of the complex, workers and specialists employed there and all the republic's working people to develop still further socialist competition to ensure that the 5-year plan targets are fulfilled ahead of schedule and that the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Uzbekistan CP Congress are greeted in a fitting manner.

BRIEFS

SAKHALIN OIL PROSPECTING--The (Podavtinskiy) oilfield was discovered on the northeastern shelf off Sakhalin Island in 1977. Exploration for oil deposits is continuing in this area, and several days ago a new floating drilling installation, built by the Japanese firm of (Mobet), was brought there. It took approximately 20 days to deliver the drilling installation from the Tokushima pier on Shikoku Island to the northeastern coast of Sakhalin Island. This floating installation is presently operating in the (Ukhabulka) area. [Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 25 Sep 80 SK]

UNIQUE SYNTHESIZED MINERAL--Scientists from the far eastern scientific center have synthesized a mineral which possesses unique magnetic and mechanical properties. Obtaining such a substance had been considered impossible and as contrary to the known laws of chemistry and physics, said Comrade (Shcheka), deputy director of the Far Eastern Geology Institute. Crystals of siliceous magnetite, used in synthesizing the new mineral, were discovered by accident on the slopes of an underwater volcano. The secret of the new mineral lies in the presence of salt water. It is the salt water which enables the otherwise incompatible elements to combine. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 25 Sep 80 SK]

CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING PROGRESS

LD082340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] At the start of this week grain crops on kolkhozes and sovkhozes had been cut on almost 115 million hectares, which is 93 percent of all sown areas. This was reported today by the USSR CSA. The report also cites data on the progress in harvesting other crops. Rice has been threshed on almost half the sown area; in the Kuban threshing of rice is being delayed by heavy rains.

There remains a large area of maize and sunflowers still to be harvested. Threshing of soybeans is proceeding more rapidly than last week.

By the start of the week, kholkhozes and sovkhozes in Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan had gathered in about 6 million tons of cotton; the rate of harvesting of cotton continues to be rapid.

Winter sowing is in progress in the south. Grain crops occupy almost 34 million hectares. Fodder stocks are continuing to be augmented.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 8 OCT

LD090525 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 8 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Harvesting work is ending in Omskaya Oblast. Wheat swathes remain to be picked up and threshed from less than 100,000 hectares. In Karakalpakskaya ASSR 100,000 tons of rice have already been threshed. The specialized rice-growing farms were set up only 5-6 years ago in the lower reaches of the Amu-Darya. Picking of the 5th million ton of cotton is in progress today in Uzbekistan. Tashkentskaya Oblast was the first in the republic to fulfill the cotton-picking plan and is now delivering raw cotton on the account of its enhanced socialist pledges. Bukharskaya Oblast is also close to this target: They have already sold 500,000 tons of cotton to the state. (0000 GMT)

Omskaya Oblast has delivered over 1 million tons of grain crops to state granaries to date. Farms in Kurganskaya Oblast are into their second million tons of grain for state sales. Tadzhikistan cottonpickers are obtaining high results; to date almost 700,000 tons of raw cotton have been dispatched. (0700 GMT)

Over 2 million tons of grain crops have reached elevators in Altayskiy Kray; over 4 million tons of raw cotton have been picked in Uzbekistan. New grain crop silos with an aggregate capacity of 300,000 tons have been built and handed over on time for this year's harvest in all oblasts of Kazakhstan. The potato harvest in Altayskiy Kray has ended. Potatoes are now being sent to the Central Asian republics and other parts of the Soviet Union. Primorskiy Kray is becoming a major garden market for Magadanskaya, Chitinskaya and Amurskaya oblasts and the Buryatskaya ASSR. Three times as many tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbage, carrots and beets as in 1979 have been exported to these regions this year. (1100 GMT)

Nerynskaya Oblast has achieved yields of 39 quintals per hectare of grain crops this year, the best figure for Kirgizia. There are 100,000 hectares under irrigation in the oblast. Potato-lifting is ending in Mordovskaya ASSR today. Thirty-five thousand hectares were planted to potatoes here. The tractors are being switched to plowing under winter fallows. (1200 GMT)

Kustanayskaya Oblast has sold more than 3 million tons of grain to the state. Kokchetavaskaya Oblast has begun procurement of its 3d million ton of grain. (1600 GMT)

EDITORIAL URGES GREATER EFFORTS TO REPLENISH FODDER STOCKS

LD081545 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Replenishing Fodder Stocks"]

[Excerpt] The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have produced more hay, cured hay, silage and grass meal than last year. Favorable conditions have been created for increasing production of livestock products from the very start of the new 5-year plan. However, a number of RSFSR and Ukrainian oblasts and the Transcaucasus and Central Asian republics have not fulfilled the fodder accumulation plan and have not made full use of existing reserves for replenishing forage stocks.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Increase Production of Coarse and Succulent Fodder in 1980 and Improve Its Quality" names the Mordovskaya ASSR as one area whose fodder production organization is particularly unsatisfactory. Party committees, soviet and economic organs were expected to make every effort to overcome the lag and fulfill plans and pledges. Yet October has arrived and Mordovian kolkhozes and sovkhozes have laid in less than half of the requisite amount of hay and around 70 percent of the silage and have failed to fulfill the cured hay procurement plan. There are only 7-8 quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock in Krasnoslobodskiy, Yelnikovskiy and a number of other rayons in the republic.

Concern for fodder quality is not universal. In Troitskiy, Novochikhinskiy, Rubtsovskiy and other rayons in Altayskiy Kray a considerable proportion of the procured fodder is substandard. On Moldavian farms only one-tenth of the hay that was examined was rated first-class--this is scarcely more than half of last year's amount; much less first-class cured hay has been laid in this year. To rectify the shortcoming the republic's agricultural workers are striving to bring into the fodder balance as many plant growing and processing industry leftovers as possible--sugar beet tops, sunflower heads--along with sheep raising leftovers, plant residues, pressed grape and fruit skins and others. This will meet around 12 percent of overall fodder requirements. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Krasnodarskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast and many farms in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and Belorussia are making active use of fall reserves for replenishing forage stocks.

And these reserves are large. Around 2 million hectares of corn are still untouched on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Large areas of forage crops remain uncut on farms on the Non-Chernozem Zone and 2.5 million hectares of second showings have yet to be harvested. A lot of grass could be procured on natural fodder land. It is important to handle these resources carefully. Yet by no means all leaders and specialists are following this advice. On fine days in the last 10 days of September farms in Tulskaya Oblast, for example, laid in 173,000 tons of silage while kolkhozes and sovkhozes in neighboring Orlovskaya Oblast laid in only half that amount; 348,000 tons of succulent fodder were procured in Moskovskaya Oblast while next door, in Kaluzhskaya Oblast, scarcely more that one-tenth of that amount was procured. In Samoylovskiy Rayon, Saratovskaya Oblast, corn for silage was harvested on time and without losses next door, in Arkadakskiy Rayon, nearly half of this valuable silage crop remains unharvested. Machine operators in Balashovskiy Rayon are unpardonably slow to harvest corn and store it.

Some kokhozes and sovkhozes often keep livestock on reduced rations until late fall in the belief that this will "save fodder" and the animals will compensate for the lack of nourishment from natural pastureland and plant-leftovers in fields. This leads to irrevocable losses: weight gains, milk yields and amount of fat decline. This can be made up only by considerable overexpenditure of fodder during the winter months.

Party committees and soviet and economic organs must do all they can to ensure not only that full use is made of reserves for replenishing the fodder balance but also that rational use is made of forage, with maximum return, and all losses are prevented. A great deal can be done in this sphere by people's control workers and deputies' staffs who must carry out more frequent spot-checks at livestock units and forage stores. Reciprocal checks by competing collectives, exchange of experience and regular discussions of work results at meetings can also be very useful.

In developing socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress, livestock unit workers are called upon to wage a constant struggle for economical, careful use of forage stocks, without which there can be no increase in public livestock raising efficiency.

KAZAKH HARVESTING, WINTER CROP SOWING PROGRESS REVIEWED

LD081607 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[KAZTAG "Agricultural Review": "Valuing Time"]

[Excerpts] So October is here. The decisive period of fall fieldwork has arrived for the republic's arable farmers. Within extremely tight deadlines, before the cold spells arrive, they must complete the harvest of all agricultural crops, fulfill the plans for the sale of grain and other produce to the state, lay in sufficient fodder and lay a reliable foundation for next year's harvest.

According to figures from the Kazakh SSR Central Statistical Administration, as of 29 September grain and pulse crops (not counting corn) on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all types (including experimental, training and experimental farms, and specialized farm asociations) had been harvested from 23,932,000 hectares--96 percent of the sown area. Threshing has been carried out on 23,192,000 hectares, which is 97 percent of the harvested area.

Over the past week 436,000 hectares have been harvested and 1,684,000 threshed. The work rate has been held up somewhat by the bad, unsettled weather which has arrived in the north. In completing the harvest the machine operators and motor vehicle drivers must use every hour of fine weather and pour into the granaries, under reliable shelter, the entire harvest that has been grown.

It is important to thresh millet and buckwheat as rapidly as possible and to pour more grain from these crops into the state granaries and lay in more for seed. Millet has been threshed from 648,000 hectares out of a total of 827,600. Kustanayskaya Oblast farmers have coped with this work. More buckwheat has been threshed than last year--161,000 hectares. It still has to be harvested from 20,900 hectares. In Pavlodarskaya Oblast, where the republic's largest area of buckwheat fields is located--109,900 hectares--some 7,200 hectares still have to be threshed.

Pulse crops have been harvested from 88 percent of the sown area and peas have been harvested from an area of 101,800 hectares. Some 105,800 hectares of rice have been harvested--considerably more than last year. The threshing rates for this crop are in excess of last year's. The harvest is also bigger, particularly in Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts.

Corn for grain has been harvested from 47,000 hectares--45 percent of the plan. Its average yield is over 40 quintals per hectare.

The sugar beet harvest is continuing; beet has been lifted from a little over 28,000 hectares--37 percent of the sown area. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblast farms are carrying out mass sunflower harvesting. Pavlodarskaya Oblast arable farmers will soon embark on this work. The first thousand hectare of soybeans has been harvested.

Potatoes have been lifted from more than 71,000 hectares--81 percent of the planted area--and vegetables have been harvested from 20,300 hectares, which is 45 percent of the planted area. Harvesting of these vegetable crops is proceeding more rapidly than last year and the yield is higher. Specialization and concentration of the sector have had an effect, making it possible to make more highly productive use of equipment.

Not a single hour's delay must be allowed in operations connected with laying the foundation for the next harvest. Winter crops have been sown over 1,237,000 hectares. Including 926,000 hectares sown to grain, which is 57 percent of the plan. Semipalatinskaya and Kustanayskaya oblast farms have overfulfilled the target for sowing these crops.

Farm leaders and specialists are called on to take vigorous steps to accelerate the rate of preparation for fall plowing. So far land has been plowed for winter fallow over 7,243,000 hectares--only 40 percent of the plan. It is important to earmark as many powerful tractors as possible for the fall plowing and to ensure their 24-hour operation and to seek to ensure that the machine operators overfulfill production norms.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS SHORTCOMINGS IN RSFSR FALL FIELDWORK

LD090939 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 1

[I. Nivin report under the rubric "Fieldword Diary": "Preparing Next Year's Harvest Now"]

[Text] According to RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 29 September the progress of fieldwork was characterized by the following data:

Some 67.8 million hectares of grain crops had been cut.

Some 86.2 percent of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been threshed.

Some 17 million hectares had been sown to winter crops.

Some 34.1 million hectares of fall plowing had been performed.

The fall sees the summing up of the results of the farmer's labor. And the foundation of next year's harvest is laid at the same time. It has thus become a familiar picture for combine harvesters and seed drills, potato harvesters and caterpillar tractors performing the fall plowing, to be operating side by side.

There is a particularly high concentration of the most diverse machinery in the fields this year: The disruption of the farm crop sowing periods, caused by the late spring, is taking its toll. And, indeed, the present weather could not be called favorable--there are rains in many places and the first ground frosts have already made themselves felt.

There is still quite a lot to be done in the fields allotted to winter crops. The first month of fall is over and, as the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports, a total of 17 million hectares of winter rye and winter wheat have been sown to date. This is 74 percent of the plan. Such a large sowing backlog is causing serious alarm. The sowing work has extended over 1 whole month on many farms of the Volga-Vyatka Region and about 700,000 hectares of plowland allocated for winter crops have thus remained fallow. It must be recalled that last spring considerable areas of winter crops in this region's fields had to be resown and, typically, this work was done late.

Clearly, local agronomists ought to have given proper thought to this fact and drawn appropriate conclusions. But, as one can see, not everyone learned from this stern lesson. A whole series of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Gorkovskaya Oblast, of the Mordovskaya ASSR and of other regions of the RSFSR have missed or are missing the optimum sowing periods.

The sowing plan must without fail be fulfilled and within the periods which will guarantee a substantial grain yield. Matters must be organized so that winter crops are sown over the whole area allotted to them at the best time not only for any given particular zone but for each specific rayon and farm and the seeds must be planted in well prepared soil which has been treated with fertilizers. If anyone deviates from this "golden" agrotechnical rule there will be a shortfall of grain in the granaries next summer. And, after all, in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan the country must get as much grain as possible from the RSFSR.

In the lower Volga Region and in the North Caucasus the optimum winter sowing periods have not yet passed. But this does not mean that there can be any delay with getting all the sowing units down to work. This applies particularly to Astrakhanskaya Oblast and Kalmytskaya ASSR where they have sown respectively 58 percent and 69 percent of the fields intended for winter grain crops. The fall sowing in the North Caucasus is not proceeding at even pace. While the shoots of winter wheat are already showing green in many fields of Rostovskaya Oblast, only 26 percent of the winter crops have been sown in the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR.

The incomplete sowing of winter crops in places where the appropriate time for sowing has passed may be compensated for by above-plan sowing in the south, particularly in Stavropolskiy Kray and in the Kuban. Many Kolkhozes and sovkhozes there, in improving the sowing structure, are significantly increasing the winter sowing area and this can only be welcomed.

When speaking of future grain crops one must keep in mind not only winter crops but also spring ones. The basis of a high spring grain yield is also being laid now. Science and practical work have long since shown that fall plowing, particularly when performed on time, ensures an extra 3-5 quintals of grain per hectare. Furthermore, in spring it makes it possible to conduct the presowing cultivation of the soil and the sowing itself at the best possible times.

The merits of under-winter fallow are obvious. However, year in, year out, a number of oblasts, krays and autonomous republics plow little of this and delay this work till late fall. Thus, plowing is being performed late just now in the Non-Chernozem Zone and in East and West Siberia. It goes without saying that the grain harvest, the harvesting of potatoes, sugar beet and other crops and the continuing procurement of fodder demands much effort. But even at such a busy time, advanced farms are skillfully carrying out the entire range of fall fieldwork. Thus, Orenburgskaya Oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have performed the fall plowing on over 3 million hectares or two-thirds of the area for next year's spring crops, and work is progressing rapidly on the farms of Bashkirskaya ASSR, Tatarskaya ASSR and Komi ASSR and in Amurskaya, Tomskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts. And this is despite the fact that the farmers' schedules are just as intensive as, for example, in Kaluzhskaya, Tambovskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts where they have in fact only just started plowing.

Volgogradskaya Oblast's baclog is astounding: Some 3.7 million hectares here are earmarked for next year's spring crops, but less than half has been plowed. Such uncharacteristic sluggishness on the part of Volgogradskaya Oblast's farmers can only be accounted for by organizational causes. In Podtelkovskiy Rayon, for example, they managed to sow the winter crops in time and increased the winter crop area by almost 8,000 hectares in comparison with last year. Meanwhile the fall plowing has taken a back seat, with less than one-third of it having been performed. On the "Znamya Kommunizma" Kolkhoz this year almost all the spring crops were sown on land plowed in spring and thus they have only harvested about 7 quintals of grain per hectare. But this year's fall plowing here has been started late, too.

The preparation of grain and pulse crop seeds is now an urgent matter. It is urgent because a considerable proportion of the seed grain laid in store during the harvesting has a heightened moisture content. The least delay in cleaning it could lead to a loss of germinating capacity and of other quality indicators. Special attention must be paid to this by the farm managers and experts of Orlovskaya, Lipetskaya, Kurskaya, Bryanskaya and Vladimirskaya oblasts where almost half the seed laid in store had a heightened moisture content.

The struggle for a big harvest next year has to be waged now by means of specific deeds and by making broad use of the achievements of science and practice, and of the achievements of the republic's advanced kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

ALMA-ATA REPORTS KAZAKH GRAIN DELIVERIES

AU090952 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Summary] Having pledged to procure in 1980 a record amount of rice--350,000 tons--Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast farms have prefulfilled the 1980 national economic plan for the sale of rice to the state. The yields averaged 49 quintals per hectare, and in some rayons 50-57 quintals. Rice threshing in the oblast is nearing completion and above-plan deliveries are going on.

Virgin land farmers in northern oblasts are threshing grain from the last thousand hectare. The harvest of Kazakhstan's bean crops, totaling more than 134,000 hectares, is about to be completed. Rice in the republic has been threshed on 110,000 hectares out of the total 127,000 hectares. In Yuzhnyy Kazakhstan and Semirechye, corn in full ripeness has been brought in from 62,000 hectares, or 59 percent of the total.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY RICE HARVEST--The typhoon which recently threatened Primorskiy Kray delayed the harvesting of rice by almost 1 week, forcing plantation workers to once again drain off excess water caused by the torrential rains. Agricultural aviation planes and helicopters carried out massive artificial drying operations by spraying a special preparation over the ricefields, which enabled harvest complexes to work on the drained fields. Despite the inclement weather, indications are that the rice harvest will be a good one. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 25 Sep 80 SK]

NEW BRAND OF WHEAT--A new brand of wheat produced in the Soviet Union yields nine tons per hectare. Tests on it have been completed in different parts of the nation. To produce this semidwarf variety of wheat, original seeds were processed with special agents. This wheat has withstood a drought well and behaved well in other unfavorable weather conditions. [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Oct 80 LD]

THEORETICAL BASE OF CPSU LEADERSHIP IN MILITARY BUILDING VIEWED

LD031601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Capt First Rank A. Plekhov, candidate of philosophical sciences and docent, under the rubric "To Meet the 26th CPSU Congress": "Military Issues in the CPSU's Policy. Fidelity to Lenin's Ideas on the Defense of Socialism"]

[Text] All the thoughts and the entire activity of our party and the Soviet people, as they approach the 26th CPSU Congress, are aimed at further strengthening the developed socialist society and creating the material and technical base of communism. But lasting peace and the reliable defense of the socialist gains against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices are essential for the successful solution of the great constructive tasks. This is why the struggle for peace and the concern to strengthen the country's defense capability and improve its armed forces are for the party and the Soviet state a matter of primary importance.

1.

Strengthening defense and improving the armed forces represent an enforced measure. The aggressive circles of monopoly capital, and especially its military-industrial complex, have not abandoned the adventurist designs of crushing socialism by force of arms. World reaction headed by the ruling circles of the United States is seeking to wreck the detente process at any price. Taking refuge in the falsehood about a "Soviet military threat," it is making persistent efforts to alter in its own favor the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium between the worlds of socialism and capitalism and, with this aim, is continuing the arms race spiral and seeking to enlarge the existing and to create new aggressive military-political blocs.

The international situation is currently becoming more complex also because imperialism has acquired an accomplice in the shape of the Chinese leadership, which has betrayed the cause of revolution and socialism. In implementation of its great-power, hegemonist course it is forming a bloc with inveterate imperialist reaction on an anti-Soviet and anticommunist foundation and is expediting the militarization of its country. "The partnership of imperialism and Beijing hegemonism represents a dangerous new phenomenon in world politics, and dangerous for all mankind, the American and Chinese peoples included," it is observed in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum "On the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union."

It is clear that, for as long as there persists the danger of war on the part of the aggressive forces, the party deems it essential--as is inscribed in its program--to maintain the Soviet state's defense might and the armed forces' combat readiness at a level ensuring the decisive and complete defeat of any foe who dares to encroach upon the Soviet motherland, upon the gains of socialism. This and other of the party's programmatic provisions on strengthening the country's defense capability stem from the Leninist teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland which constitutes the basis of the CPSU's military policy.

V. I. Lenin scientifically substantiated the objective need for the defense of socialism's gains and defined the nature and specific features of wars in defense of the socialist fatherland. The Leninist tenets concerning the dependence of a war's course and outcome upon the economic and moral capabilities of the contending sides, the degree of technical equipment of the army and navy and upon their cadres and reserves, and concerning the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party in strengthening the country's defense and correctly combining the national and international tasks of the defense of socialism's gains not only retain today their very great vital force but have also undergone further development in the decisions and activity of the CPSU and the other Marxist-Leninist parties. [paragraph continues]

They have been and remain a scientific methodology and a guide for action in the party's multifaceted work to strengthen the country's defense capability and improve its armed forces.

2.

In defining its military policy the party gives comprehensive consideration to the nature of the contemporary epoch, to the disposition of class forces in the international arena, to the specific features of the foreign political situation, to the degree of confrontation between the two opposed social systems, to the level of development of our country's economy and military potential, to scientific achievements and so on. Without this, military forecasting and the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive program to prepare the country to repulse an attack by any aggressor are inconceivable.

The party follows strictly the Leninist instruction on the dialectic unity of the economic, scientific and technical, moral and political, and military potentials as the basic ingredients of the state's defense might. In the context of the developed socialist society this unity becomes ever tighter and multifaceted. A crisis-free, constantly growing economy, the high degree of perfection of social relationships and the undivided supremacy of Marxist-Leninist ideology are characteristic of mature socialism. We have evolved a new historic community of people--the Soviet people--characterized by the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia and by the friendship of all nations and ethnic groups. All this permits the successful solution of the issues of strengthening the country's defense capability and improving the armed forces.

The USSR's defense might rests primarily on a highly developed socialist economy. The USSR now accounts for 20 percent of world industrial output--more than was produced worldwide in 1950. The party continues to devote primary attention to the development of heavy industry, which permits the buildup of the country's economic potential and the maintenance of its defense capability at the proper level.

This takes on special significance if one considers that at the contemporary stage there has been an increase in the influence of the economy, the level and scale of production and the rate of the latter's development on the further broadening of the defense industry's capabilities and the reinforcement of the armed forces' material and technical base. The Communist Party skillfully directs the said process. Thanks to this, radical transformations have been effected in the degree of the army's and navy's technical equipment, and their mobility, striking power and firepower have increased. Our army and navy possess everything essential for the effective armed defense of the motherland and socialism's gains.

As indeed was foreseen by V. I. Lenin, science and technology are playing an ever-increasing role in the improvement of the material and technical base of defense and the strengthening of the armed forces' combat might. And especially those avenues of science and technology which are exploited during the creation of modern types of armament. Our party is forced to devote fixed attention to these avenues. And even more so in present circumstances whereby the U.S. imperialists and their NATO allies are endeavoring to secure superiority over the socialist states in terms of combat equipment and weaponry. The USSR gives a suitable reply to such a challenge. "...Our country's economy, science and technology," Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, has remarked, "are now of such a high standard that we are in a position to create in a very short period of time any type of weapon upon which the enemies of peace may wish to gamble."

Of course, it is not just improved weapons and combat equipment that are essential to repulse aggression: One also needs a powerful moral and political potential. Our party is actively building up this potential by intensifying ideological, educational work among the broad working masses. The CPSU proceeds from the premise that the conclusion drawn by V. I. Lenin--"...the masses' comprehension of the aims and the causes of war is of tremendous significance and ensures victory" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 41 p 121)--is just as topical today. The profound understanding by Soviet people of the goals and tasks of the defense of the socialist fatherland and the determination of people and army to bear in the name of this any hardships and the severest trials are of decisive importance for the attainment of victory over the aggressor.

Our party devotes unremitting attention to the improvement essentially of the country's military potential and its maintenance at a level ensuring the decisive defeat of any aggressor. Military potential is characterized as the combat might of the armed forces, the attained level of their combat capability and combat readiness, the presence of the conditions for their further enhancement and the country's mobilization capabilities. In improving and strengthening this potential the party also defines the ways of its effective utilization in the interests of the defense of the motherland and of socialism's gains.

The party's leadership in the solution of defense issues embraces, as we see, a broad range of problems from the elaboration of military theory and the creation and development of the material and technical base of the socialist state's military might to the accomplishment of concrete measures to improve the armed forces themselves.

3.

The tasks of ensuring the country's reliable security and developing and improving the army and navy in accordance with modern requirements are complex and crucial tasks. Their successful solution depends on perspicacity, faultless evaluation of events in the international arena and exceptionally circumspect and at the same time most resolute measures to curb the instigators of a new world war and suppress their adventures. Under these conditions there is an increase in the Communist Party's role in organizing socialism's defense and effecting the leadership of military building. Its responsibility for ensuring peaceful conditions for the building of communist is enhanced.

Our party views the issues of reinforcing the country's defense capability through the prism of the solution of the most burning problem of today--the problem of war and peace. The dialectic unity of consistent struggle for peace and international security and constant readiness to give a decisive rebuff to aggression whatever its source can be traced clearly in all its activity. The 25th CPSU Congress indicated this unity most positively. The speech delivered at the Alma-Ata festivities by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was permeated with the ideas of the struggle for peace and international security and with the concern to strengthen the country's economic and defense might.

"Our country's foreign policy," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "is a clear and honest peace policy which is not directed against any third party. We do not encroach on anybody's land and do not interfere in anybody's internal affairs. But we will always be able to stand up for our rights and legitimate interests.

"Our valiant armed forces possess everything needed to repulse any aggressor."

Questions of improving the armed forces occupy a central place in the party's activity to strengthen the country's defense capability. This improvement is being effected along various avenues and embraces a broad range of problems: the equipping of the army and navy with modern weapons and combat hardware; determining the rational correlation of the branches of the armed forces and the categories of troops; developing military science and military art; training and placing military cadres, and their Marxist-Leninist tempering; the elaboration and introduction of the scientific principles governing personnel instruction and education and the organization of the troops' combat, operational and moral and political training.

Our party is devoting due attention to all these problems. By approaching creatively the Leninist teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland it has enriched military theory and practice with many new propositions. The ideas on the defensive thrust of Soviet military doctrine have undergone further development. It has revealed the concept of the limits of necessary defense and the dependence of the measure being undertaken for this purpose on the country's geographical position. Several theoretical problems of the building of the armed forces and the instruction and training of the personnel have been elaborated in the materials and decisions of CPSU congresses and of its Central Committee plenums, in the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other party leaders and in the military researches of our scientists, representing an important contribution to the Marxist-Leninist teaching on war and the army.

The fundamental problems of the class struggle between socialism and capitalism, the place and role of military means in that struggle and the significance of the socialist countries' growing defense capability for the fate of peace and progress have been determined and continue to be interpreted on the basis of Lenin's ideological legacy and scientific methodology. While continuing to generalize and creatively study experience of the last world war, the party takes into account the specific peculiarities and demands that modern war presents for the army and navy. Under the leadership of the CPSU Soviet military theoretical thought has achieved considerable results in further studying the laws of the development of military matters and in analyzing the main trends and directions of the building of modern armies. It makes a detailed analysis of the nature of wars and military conflicts in the modern era and of the state of military theoretical thought abroad. A number of problems of military strategy, operational strategy [operativnoye iskusstvo] and tactics has also been solved.

The CPSU's increasing role in the leadership of military building finds expression in the implementation of the measures demanded by the scientific and technical revolution. As is well known, swift technical progress has led to the emergence of new means of armed struggle and to the faster obsolescence of military hardware. In major states' armies over the past 10-15 years there have been two-three generations of missiles, the pool of warplanes, surface ships and submarines have been renewed, antiaircraft missile systems have changed several times and so forth. Taking this into account, the party does everything necessary for the best equipment of the Soviet Armed Forces with modern weapons and combat hardware.

4.

While it pays constant attention to the technical equipment of the armed forces, the CPSU at the same time still proceeds from the premise that man has been and remains the main force and the creator of victory in war. And this means that the significance of spiritual, ideological factors in strengthening the combat might of the army and navy is increasing. The party attaches special importance to improving ideological work among troops and to molding in servicemen unshakable communist conviction, dedication to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and to their military duty, Soviet patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism, and an intrinsic readiness on the part of every serviceman to defend the motherland selflessly. [paragraph continues]

"Soviet servicemen must be deeply aware of their duty to safeguard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and to defend the cause of peace and socialism," stresses the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

The resolution points to the need to strengthen the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces, service in which there is a wonderful school of labor and military skill, of moral purity and courage, of patriotism and comradeship. June's conference of leading army and navy command and political personnel was of great significance for resolving this task.

A great deal has been done recently to improve military cadres' work style and strengthen discipline and organization in view of the changed nature of armed struggle and the equipment of the army and navy with collectively utilized weapons and combat hardware. The components of combat readiness, which is the culmination of troops' combat skill in peacetime and the key to victory in war, have been determined on a Leninist scientific basis. The place of party political work in resolving the tasks facing troops and ways of further improving that work have also been detailed.

The role and significance of army and navy political organs and party organizations have been increased still further on the basis of Leninist principles of the leadership of the armed forces. Their influence on all aspects of the personnel's life and activity has increased and one-man command is being strengthened on a party basis. All this contributes to the enhanced performance of combat and political training tasks, to the successful mastering of complex combat hardware, to strengthened discipline and organization and to increased vigilance and combat readiness.

The CPSU pays the closest possible attention to analyzing experience of the international defense of socialism and the Warsaw Pact's activity. Along with the fraternal parties, it elaborates recommendations to further improve and develop forms of cooperation among the socialist armies and to consolidate their unity. Led by the Marxist-Leninist parties, the Warsaw Pact states' armies help one another to master modern military hardware, exchange experience of combat training and party political work and hold joint exercises and maneuvers on the basis of the joint command's plans. The "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise held recently on GDR territory and the adjoining waters of the Baltic Sea once again demonstrated with great force the internationalist servicemen's friendship, unity, cohesion and readiness to defend socialism's gains.

Under conditions wherein our class enemy--imperialism--is grouped into military blocs in the world arena and is coordinating its efforts in the struggle against socialism, the CPSU and the other fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties deem it necessary to strengthen in every possible way the socialist states' defense cooperation. The comprehensive cooperation and international mutual assistance of the countries of the world socialist community and the unity of their military organizations guarantee the security of each of those countries and of the community as a whole.

The USSR's invincible defense might is of tremendous significance for the fate of our motherland and its people and for the fate of the world socialist community. The steady consolidation of that might on the basis of Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland is the guarantee of reliable security for our country and for the other fraternal socialist countries and an important factor in preventing another world war and ensuring peaceful conditions for Soviet people's creative activity and the social progress of all mankind.

MALINOVSKIY ARMORED TROOPS ACADEMY MARKS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

LD071321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Correspondent report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] The Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Troops was 50 years old on 1 October. A ceremonial meeting of academy personnel which was dedicated to this event was held in the Soviet Army's Central Academic Theater.

In the presidium of the ceremonial meeting were Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Marshal of Signal Troops N.N. Alekseyev and Col Gen Engr N.F. Shestopalov; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Army General I.N. Shkadov, chief of the Main Personnel Directorate of the USSR Defense Ministry; Col Gen V.A. Makarov, chief of the Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions of the USSR Defense Ministry; Army General S.P. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan; Chief Marshal of Armored Troops P.A. Rotmistrov; other military chiefs, tank troops veterans, designers, and representatives of the capital's party and soviet organizations and labor collectives.

Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, Ground Forces commander in chief and USSR deputy defense minister, addressed the meeting participants. He read out a greetings letter to the academy collective from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, and Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and congratulated the academy personnel on their jubilee.

Those assembled greeted with ardent applause the announcement of the award to the academy of the Order of the October Revolution by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This high award has been bestowed on it for great services in training highly skilled officer cadres and for its contribution to the development of Soviet military science.

The collective of the military educational institution was congratulated on its 50th anniversary by L.S. Mochalin, deputy minister of defense industry; A.P. Shaposhnikova, USSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education; Col Gen Technical Troops V.V. Myashikov, chief of the Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Timoshenko Military Academy of Chemical Defense; T.G. Ivanova, first secretary of Moscow City's Kalininskiy CPSU Raykom, and M.D. Yeliseykin, secretary of Moscow Komsomol Gorkom.

The reply was delivered by Marshal of Armored Troops D.A. Losik, chief of the academy.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS NAVAL VISIT TO DUBROVNIK

LD0301131 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 80 p 3

[TASS report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Belgrade--A detachment of Soviet warships has arrived in Dubrovnik on a friendly visit. During the visit the Soviet naval seamen will familiarize themselves with cultural and historical monuments in the city and its environs.